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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

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VOL. XXV NO. 9 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

JAWAHAR'S CHALLENGE TO JINNAH

"I Know More About Poverty And Hunger Of Muslim Masses"

Terms For Co-operation With League

ANTI-IMPERIALIST BASIS & PEOPLE'S GOODWILL

PURNEA (Bihar), Jan. 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a lengthy statement to the Associated Press replies to the recent utterance of Mr. Jinnah in which the latter took exception to Pandit Jawaharlal's statement that essentially there were only two parties in the country namely the Government and the Congress and reminded Pandit Jawaharlal that there was a third party namely the Indian Muslims.

"FAMILY LIKENESS"

Pandit Jawaharlal says:—

"Mr. Jinnah objects to the Congress interfering in Muslim affairs in Bengal and calls upon the Congress to leave the Muslims alone. This objection and demand bear a strong family likeness to what Bhai Parmanand has often said on behalf of the Hindus. Presumably, according to Mr. Jinnah, powerful Muslim organisations in the Punjab and Bengal such as the Ahrar and Kisan parties being outside the fold of the Muslim League are not really Muslims.

Harmful Doctrine

"What exactly Mr. Jinnah would like us of the Congress to do with the large numbers of Muslims in the Congress I do not know. Would he like us to ask them to resign and go on bended knee to him? And what shall I say to the great crowd of Muslim peasants and workers who come to listen to me? All this seems to me to be an extraordinary and harmful doctrine and most unjust to the Muslims".

THE "THIRD PARTY"

"Mr. Jinnah's reference to the "third party" is also far from happy or complimentary to the Muslims. Between British Imperialism and Indian nationalism, he would have then remain as a political group apart, apparently playing off one against the other and seeking communal advantage even at the cost of the larger public good. The ties that bind the people are common economic interests and, in the case of a subject country, especially common national interests. To encourage the communal consideration of a political and economic problem is to encourage reaction and go back to the middle ages.

THE CONFLICT

The realities of to-day are poverty, hunger, unemployment and the conflict between British Imperialism and Indian nationalism. Historically speaking the present contest lies between Imperialism and nationalism. The Congress represents Indian nationalism and is thus charged with a historic destiny. In the final analysis there are only two forces in India to-day—British Imperialism and the Congress representing Indian nationalism. The Congress is a democratic organisation with its roots deep down in the Indian soil. It may make mistakes but it tries always to think in terms of the nation and of national freedom and deliberately to avoid the narrower communal outlook.

BASIS OF CO-OPERATION

Concluding Pandit Jawaharlal says, that the Muslim League represents a group of Muslims functioning in the higher region of the upper middle classes. He says:—I have come into greater touch with the Muslim masses than most members of the Muslim League. I know more about their hunger, poverty, misery than those who talk in terms of percentages and seats in councils and places in the State's service. As the President of the Congress, I represent the hunger and poverty of the mass of Muslims as well of the Hindus. The Congress welcomes all co-operation. It will co-operate with pleasure with the Muslim League as with other organisations but the basis of this co-operation must be anti-Imperialism and the good of the masses.—A.P.

A women's meeting was held on Saturday last at Bhatwadi to support the Candidature of Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh at the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Photo shows Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh (3rd from left) along with others.

Problem For Assembly President

PROSPERITY YEAR FOR U. S.

National Income For '37/38 Expected To Balance Expenditure

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

Evidence of United States' return to prosperity is given in a statement by an official of the Commerce Department, in which he estimates that the national income in 1937/38 will amount to 67,000 million dollars or 7,000 million above the estimated total for 1936-37.

For the first time since 1929 the national income produced is expected to balance or exceed the expenditure in 1936.—Reuter.

RING COMMITTEE TAKES ACTION

Those who are alleged to have transacted business outside the Cotton Market, before its opening on Friday last have been asked to present themselves and explain their conduct before the Ring Committee of the East India Cotton Association on Tuesday.

It might be recalled that on Friday morning some members who received private information from Japan about fluctuation in the Yen and transacted business before the usual time of its opening and thus created a sensation. The Rules of the Association prohibit such transaction, as transaction of such business by some members definitely means loss to others. Enquiries were set afoot immediately and those who were alleged to have transacted business were traced out.

DESAI-SIRCAR CORRESPONDENCE AND ITS SEQUEL

Can He Put Case Before Viceroy And Get Matters Right?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Heavy responsibility awaits the President of the Assembly, who arrives at Delhi on the 16th instant in view of the unprecedented situation arising out of the Desai-Sircar correspondence and the refusal of the Opposition parties to attend the session before February 20th. As the President is the custodian of the rights of the members and is entitled to see that important issues receive fair discussion, it is expected the President's intervention will be sought to place the case before the Viceroy and set matters right.

In this connection with Sir Abdur Rahim's bold and dignified stand as leader of the Independent Party after the Nationalist walkout in 1931 and then as President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla's ruling may be usefully recalled. Maintaining that as a large section of the House, owing to what had happened, were not in a position to take part, further discussion that day would be unreal and that serious issues should be considered by all sections of the House, he asked for adjournment of the House and said that even if the proceedings were continued, his party would not participate.

Beaumont Committee Report On Page 12.

100,000 MEN IDLE IN U. S.

Negotiations For Settlement of Motor Strike Breakdown

DETROIT, Jan. 11.

Negotiations for the settlement of the motor strike broke down during the weekend over the question of evacuation of "sit down" strikers.

Nearly 100,000 workers are now idle. The General Motors Corporation expects a further closing of factories soon owing to the shortage of materials.

The Corporation was willing to meet the Union's representatives immediately the "sit down" strikers evacuate the factories but declined the Union's conditions as regards evacuation on the grounds that acceptance would be condoning illegal occupancy.—Reuter.

SOVIET MILITARY BUDGET SOARS UP

35 Per Cent. Increase In New Year's Estimates

MOSCOW, Jan. 11.

The Soviet Military budget for 1937 shows an increase of nearly 35 per cent. over the 1936 figures. Expenditures for 1937 is estimated at 20102,000,000 roubles compared with 14815,000,000 in the previous year.—Reuter's Special.

POPE'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 11.

The Pope spent a good night. His condition is unchanged.—Reuter.

Sardar's Health Improves

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is making satisfactory improvement in health.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai visited him yesterday.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, who at present in Bombay, visited Sardar Patel at Poly Clinic and made enquiries about his health.—United Press.

Constituent Assembly Not Now

It Cannot Meet Under British Government's Sufferance, Says Jawaharlal

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

In a letter to the Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Calcutta, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, while criticising some of the remarks attributed by the Paper to him about the Constituent Assembly, says:

"It is absurd to say or think that Constituent Assembly will not meet in the present generation. I am convinced, it will meet before many years are over and that I shall see India free and independent long before I am dead."

Pandit Jawaharlal further adds: "India's constitution can only be determined by her own people without the slightest outside interference. This can only be done, when the possibility of such effective interference has been removed, that is when reality of power though not necessarily legal forms embodying it, has passed to people or, at any rate, when people are on the threshold of power.

"Constituent Assembly meeting on the sufferance of the British Government or others would be a negation of the idea of Constituent Assembly. It would be sham and mockery. It is, however, absurd to fix a date for such an Assembly now. That date will be fixed soon enough, when requisite conditions for it have arisen."—United Press.

Giri And Joshi Meet Sir Frank Noyce

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Messrs. N. M. Joshi and V. V. Giri, Labour leaders, interviewed to-day Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Industries and Labour in connection with B. N. R. Strike, involving 40,000 men. The talks latsed about an hour.

Mr. Giri left for Kharagpur to-day.

Mr. Joshi leaves for Bombay to-morrow.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

INSURGENT ATTACK REPULSED

MADRID, Jan. 11.

While the battle for the possession of Madrid continued to-day and insurgent attacks on Aravaca and University City are claimed to have been repulsed with heavy losses.—Reuter.

ROME, Jan. 11.

It is stated in authoritative quarters that the attitude of the Italian Government to the new British Non-Intervention Note was "absolutely reserved but not negative".—Reuter.

Congress Purge For Indiscipline

President Warns Rebels

Circular Letter To Taluk Committees

NAGPUR, January 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has addressed the following circular letter to all Taluka Congress Committees on the question of Congressmen acting in defiance of disciplinary rules and opposing candidates set up officially by the Congress under the garb of "Independent Congressmen":—

"Reports reach our office from time to time to the effect that some Congressmen were opposing officially Congress candidates in the provincial elections. Whatever the merits of various candidates might be, once the final decision has been made by the Central Parliamentary Board, there is no room for further discussion. All Congressmen must stand by that decision and any, who deliberately go contrary to it, invite disciplinary action on behalf of the Congress. The mere fact, that an individual is personally so anxious to go to the legislature that he or she is prepared to flout the Congress decision, is the final argument against his candidature. Too great a desire to enter the legislatures, or to have any office is almost a disqualification for it. And those whom this desire leads to pushing themselves onwards in opposition to the decision of their own organisation, are certainly not desirable candidates.

CALL FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

It was to meet such cases of flagrant indiscipline that the disciplinary rules of the Congress have been recently revised by the Working Committee. Those rules are meant to be acted upon. I want you, therefore, to report to our office immediately as follows:—

(1) Names of Congressmen, if any, who are opposing official Congress candidates, with further information as regards their constituencies and the names of our official candidates.

(2) What steps has your Committee so far taken against these rebel Congressman or Congressmen? Has any notice been issued to them to submit explanation or to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against them?

(3) What further steps does your Committee propose to take against them?

(4) I suggest that if you have not already taken steps this should be done immediately. In addition to this, please inform all such rebel Congressmen that they should submit their explanations direct to our office for my consideration. In the event of the Local or Provincial Executive not taking adequate action in the matter, action will be taken by us. A person, who opposes and injures Congress work, cannot continue to have the privilege of calling himself a Congressman.

Please treat this matter as urgent:"—United Press.

"Savoured Of Interference With Election Propaganda"

Sardar Asks Biyani To Furnish Security And Fight Out The Case

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, who is convalescing at Poly Clinic received this afternoon a telephonic message from Akola conveying the news about the arrest of Mr. Brijlal Biyani, a member of the Council of State and President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee and Provincial Parliamentary Board, under section 124-A this morning. Sardar Patel has asked Mr. Biyani to furnish the necessary security and fight the case.

In an interview to the "United Press" Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel expressed great surprise at the action of the Government at this juncture of election propaganda but did not want to express any opinion until he was appraised of the detailed information. He, however, felt that the action of the Government savoured of interference in the Congress election propaganda.—United Press.

SUMMONS SERVED ON COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBER.

AKOLA, Jan. 11.

Summons under Section 124-A (Sedition), was served on the Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani, member of the Council of State, President of the local Provincial Congress Committee and Provincial Parliamentary Board, this morning, directing him to appear before the City Magistrate this afternoon.

Great sensation prevails in local Congress circles and elsewhere.—United Press.

RESTRICTIONS ON BIYANI

AKOLA, Jan. 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President Berar Provincial Congress Committee and Berar Congress Parliamentary Board appeared before the City Magistrate to answer the charge against him under Section 134—A I.P.C., in connection with a speech which Mr. Biyani made at Kamargaon on 9th November, 1936.

After lengthy arguments regarding Mr. Biyani's bail, the Magistrate passed an order imposing certain restrictions prohibiting him for leaving Akola and making any speeches.

Mr. Biyani has decided to appeal against the order.—A.P.

C. P. Govt. Whip To Police?

Daily Report Of Candidates' Activities Called For

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

The election campaign in C.P. is now in full swing and Congress leaders are busy visiting rural areas and canvassing support for Congress candidates.

It is understood that, while Dr. Khare, President Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee, has directed each Congress candidate to send a weekly report of his activities and those of his rival or rivals, the Police Department have, according to the "Independent" called for a daily report of the activities of Congress candidates. This new circular is regarded as supplementary to the one already published sometime in the press, referred to on the floor of the C. P. Council and not contradicted by the Government.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No ..... The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted capable and experienced Overseer to supervise building work. Apply stating salary required Box No. 7583, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an L. C. E. or a qualified draftsman who thoroughly understands Architects' Drawings. Apply stating age and experience to Box No. 7577, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted thoroughly experienced Radio Mechanic also Seagoing Motor Driver or Seagoing Steam Driver with Inland Driver certificate. Apply Box No. 7580, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a teacher to coach inter commerce student. Apply sharp Jamshedji Ratanji and Co., 93, Apollo Street. (7561).

Wanted a certified binder for outside India. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7569. "Bombay Chronicle.

Wanted a certified compounder for outside India. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7569, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Lady-Teacher for a matriculate girl, Board and Lodging free. Apply with terms to Mr. S. B. Khangor, Executive Engineer, Post Paltan, Punjab. (7573)

Wanted—A Lady Doctor with M. B. B. S. Qualification for Baroda Medical Service, Grade Rs. 150—40/3—400. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned within eight days with testimonials and references stating age, Residence, previous experience, etc. Chief of the Medical and Health Departments, Baroda State. (4637)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7475)

St. Joseph's Academy, Dehra Dun. Conducted by the Brothers of St. Patrick (Ireland). Managing Committee:—St. George's College, (Mussoorie.)—Will have accommodation for a limited number of Boarders from 1st February 1937. Candidates for admission must be under 15 years of age. The younger boys will be under the care of an experienced Matron. A qualified Medical Officer will attend. The school buildings are new and designed on the most modern lines. The grounds and playing fields are spacious and the situation is the most favourable in Dehra Dun, open and elevated. Full particulars are contained in the prospectus which may be had from Rev. Brother Principal, St. Joseph's Academy, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun. (4565).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for our famous mercerised, pure silk sarees and cloth on Rs. 150 p.m. Bonus Rs. 200. Amrit Commercial Agency Ludhiana. (7576)

Good opportunity for reliable and influential gentlemen. Wanted for reorganisation scheme district agents or organisers for old life office of Bombay for all the districts of Berar, C. P., Khandesh, C. I. and Deccan. Officer from Head Office touring area shortly. Apply immediately stating age, experience, and prospects of business to Box No. 4603 "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Wanted firm to undertake sub-agency in Bombay Presidency for complete range of athletic sports. Prices competitive. Apply with all necessary particulars to S. N. Jhunjhunwalla, Mehta House, 29, Strand Road, Calcutta. (4628).

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted.—A small steam winch complete in perfect working order. Write price and particulars to P. O. Box 416, Bombay. (7585)

Wanted—A second-hand Roller Flour Mill Machinery. Sajjan Singh, Mill-owner, Sialkot (Punjab). (7574)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

At Khandala for sale a bungalow on the Bombay-Poona Road, area 4 1/2 acres, splendid view. Rs. 16,000 or near. Apply Box No. 7562, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy Numbered 8404 on the life of SORABJI EDULJI GINWALA of Bombay, Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, the 12th January, 1937. (7584)

LOST SHARES.

Five share certificates bearing Numbers A4709/4713 in respect of 25 shares Nos. 254811/254835 of the New India Assurance Company, Ltd., in the name of H. Benson have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate share scrips will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

H. BENSON.

Dated, 12th January, 1937. (7581)

S. S. "GLASGOW MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 11th January, 1937, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAYASHANKAR SURJEE JOSHI and HIRABAI, the wife of the said Mayashankar Surjee Joshi have contracted to sell to our client their immovable property described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, demise, bequest; trust; inheritance; possession; charge, encumbrance; lien; easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or interest not so made as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Khoti land with the Bungalow bearing the Notified Area Committee No. 4, a privy and outhouse and a well standing therein situate in the Khoti Village of Eksar Turf Malad near Borivli Railway Station on the B.B. & C.I. Railway in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the Taluka of Salsette in the Bombay Suburban District and containing by measurement of the ground one acre and two and one fourth gunthas or five thousand one hundred and twelve square yards forming part of Old Survey No. 185 and are now described in the Record of Rights Register as under:—

Serial Number	Survey Number	Pot No.	Acre	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
1006	178	1	0	38	2- 6-0
1204	250	1	0	18	0-10-0

and which said land is bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mulraj Khatao on or towards the West by Bhayandar Road known as Ghodbunder Road on or towards the North by the Public passage beyond which is the property of Shamrao Pandurang and on or towards the South by the private common passage of the width of twelve feet or thereabouts beyond which is the property of Purshottamdas Pranjivandas Ganjawala. This private common passage of the width of the twelve feet or thereabouts is kept for the use and benefit of the owners and occupiers of this land and of the land adjacent to the said Road as dedicated in the Conveyance dated the 17th November, 1899.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1937.

LITTLE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4647.

Public Notices.

THE BELAPUR CO., LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a share certificate in respect of one ordinary share, Numbered 16344 of the Belapur Company, Limited, standing in the name of the undersigned has been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof (Sd.) Vinayak Balvant, Muley, Sangamner, Dt. Ahmednagar.

Date, 7-1-1937. (7579)

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938, inclusive.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief upto 12 Monday noon on the 1st March 1397.

Terms and conditions with schedule can be had on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) to the undersigned.

The Manager & Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a tender.

C. T. TRIVEDI,
Auditor,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para.
D/ 9th January, 1937.

4643.

In the matter of the properties of the PUNJAB FILM COMPANY, LIMITED, (in liquidation) Lahore.

TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for sale or lease of a first class complete Film Studio Equipment, consisting of Visatone Recording Set with Generating Set mounted on 2 Bredford Trucks, Debrie Superparvo Cameras, Debrie Electric Chariot, Debrie Automatic Printing Machine, Editing Machine, Processing Plant, Light Equipment, B.T.H. Double Projectors etc., etc., Offers should be submitted to the undersigned at 10, Abbot Road, Lahore on or before 3 P.M. on Wednesday the 10th of February, 1937. Inspection or working demonstration of the Machinery can be arranged and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

4642.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT (O.O.C.J.)

Suit No. 1910 of 1936.

HIMATMAL JASREJ & CO, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PHIROZSHAW L. KHERGAMVALA ..... Defendant.

To,

PHIROZSHAW L. KHERGAMVALA the Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against you claiming Rs. 2,617-5-4 for principal and interest due under the Promissory Note dated 20th October, 1933, and also claiming Rs. 1,260-8-0 for principal and interest due under the Cheque dated 25th December, 1933, respectively signed by you in their favour making in all Rs. 3,877-13-4 and further interest from 22nd October 1936 and for taxed costs of the suit and interest on Judgment.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the above suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal for Wednesday the 27th day of January 1937 and if you fail to appear before the Court on that day a decree will be passed against you ex-parte.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1937.

CHUBB & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

4646.

Legal Notices.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, application has been made to the Government of Bombay for a Licence directing an Association about to be formed under the name of "The Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Bombay" to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.

The objects for which the Association is established are:

(a) To promote and protect the trade, commerce, agriculture and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce, agriculture and industries in or with which Muslims are engaged or concerned.

(b) To aid and stimulate the development of trade commerce agriculture and industries in India.

(c) To watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India, or any part thereof and the interests of persons, in particular of the Muslims, engaged in trade, commerce, agriculture and industries in India and employment of Muslims in particular.

(d) To consider all questions connected with trade, commerce, agriculture and industries, and to initiate or support necessary action in connection therewith.

(e) To urge or oppose legislation and other measures and to procure change of law and practice affecting trade, commerce agriculture and industries in India, and in particular, those affecting trade, commerce, agriculture and industries in which Muslims are engaged.

(f) To communicate with other Chambers of Commerce commercial and public bodies within or outside India and to concert or promote measures for protection of trade, commerce and industries and persons engaged therein and in particular the trade, commerce, agriculture and industries in which Muslims are engaged and the Muslims engaged therein either within or outside India.

(g) To collect and circulate statistics and other information relating to trade, commerce, agriculture and industries.

(h) To adjust controversies between members of this Association.

(i) To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Association.

(j) To establish just and equitable principles in trade.

(k) To form a code or codes of practice to simplify and facilitate transaction of business.

(l) To maintain uniformity in rules, regulations and usages in the various branches of trade.

(m) To promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce, agriculture and industries in India.

(n) To encourage, assist and extend knowledge and information connected with trade, commerce, agriculture and industries of India, whether by establishment and promotion of lectures, discussions or correspondence, by holding of conferences, by the formation of libraries, by the publication of news papers, periodicals or journals, books and maps or by foundations and endowments of professorship, studentship or scholarship, or by encouraging research work, or howsoever otherwise.

(o) To provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a commercial exchange in Bombay.

(p) To provide rooms and other facilities for holding and conducting sales of property, brokerage and commercial transactions, meetings of creditors, companies and arbitrators and other like matters.

(q) To establish and conduct in or in connection with any building or room erected, provided, regulated or maintained by the Association for the purpose aforesaid, a restaurant for the use of the members of the Association and others resorting to such building or rooms for the negotiation and transaction of business.

(r) To acquire, purchase, to take on lease or otherwise, land and buildings, and all other property movable and immovable which the Association for the purpose thereof may think proper to acquire.

(s) To accept any bequest, gift, donation or subscriptions towards or to accumulate and provide a fund or an endowment or wakf and to invest the same and apply the income arising therefrom or to resort to the

Legal Notices

capital thereof for any of the objects of the Association.

(t) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease or let, underlease or sublet, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise to deal with all or any part of the property of the Association.

(u) To construct upon any premises any building or buildings for the purpose of the Association and to alter add to or improve any building upon such premises.

(v) To invest the money and the property of the Association not immediately required for the purpose of its business upon such securities or in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

(w) To borrow or raise any moneys required for the purpose of the Association upon such terms and in such manner and on such securities as may be determined and in particular, by the issue of debentures charged upon all or any of the property of the Association.

(x) To aid and to receive aid from any other Society, Association, Company, Corporation, Firm, partnership or person promoting or formed or intended to promote any of the objects of the Association and to subscribe to or aid any such Society, Association, Company, Corporation, Firm, partnership or person with a view to obtain any advantage or benefit for the purposes of the Association and to subscribe to any fund or society as may be considered deserving from time to time.

(y) To subscribe, to become a member of and co-operate with any other Association, whether incorporated or not, whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of this Association, and to procure from and communicate to any such Association, such information as may be likely to forward the objects of the Association.

(z) To do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce, agriculture and industries, or incidental to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person, Company or Corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government of Bombay on or before the 15th day of February, 1937 next by a letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1937.

RUTNAGAR & KHATKHATAY.
Attorneys-at-Law.

4648.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HURJIWAN WALJI, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 178 (one hundred and seventy-eight) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26, New No. 169, Old Survey Nos. 252 and 122 and New Survey No. 199 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 706 of the Bhuleshwar division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Josa Gomes, on or towards the West by the property of Nusserwanji Jamsetjee Andhiaroo, on or towards the North partly by the property of Nowroji Pitalwalla and partly by a passage and on or towards the South by the property of Josa Caetano De Souza and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3837 and Street No. 191G and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1937.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4645.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE FOR SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. K. M. TALEYARKHAN of Bombay High Court Receiver and Receiver of the Estate of Cooverji Hormusji Guzdar deceased in Suit No. 2148 of 1924 (N. M. Doomasia vs. Aimae Cooverji Guzdar and ors.) has contracted to sale to my clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 78 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Purchasers' Architects' Estates Valuation and Engineering Co. 15, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate at Santa Cruz, village Danda, Taluka South Salsette, District Bombay Suburban in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing 1,422 square yards or thereabouts and being Plot No. K2 of the Vendor's Private Scheme and being partly part of Plot No. 65 of Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. IV and partly part of survey No. 409 and bounded on the North by Plot No. K3 of the said private Scheme on the West by Guzdar Road, on the South by Plot No. K1 of the said Private Scheme and on the East by Plot No. K5 of the said Private scheme and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1937.

K. K. VAIDYA.
Purchaser's Attorney.

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Kurohime	,,	30th	,,	6th	,,
Thames	,,	27th	,,	14th	,,
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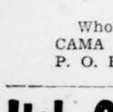

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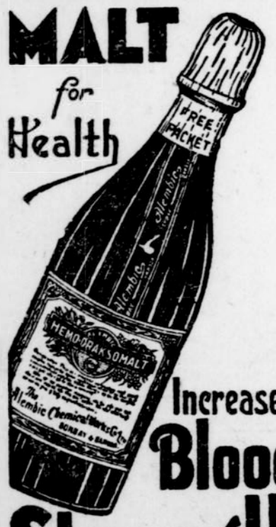

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CAMPAIGN IN SUBURBS

Leaders To Address Series Of Meetings In Bandra

A series of public meetings has been arranged in the different Wards of Bandra which has the highest number of voters in the Suburbs.

One such meeting was held on Saturday night in the Old Rangari Chawl compound under the presidentship of Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat. The meeting was largely attended and was addressed by Sjts. B. R. Dhurandhar of "Nawakal", Ramnikrai Mehta from Vile Parle and the two Congress candidates, Messrs. Wandrekar and Kher.

Mr. Bhat expressed his confidence that the citizens of Bandra who laid the foundations of political life in the Suburbs under the leadership of the late Vithalbhai Patel will ever keep up the Congress Flag flying and thus honour the great patriot.

Mr. Dhurandhar explained the significance of the present council programme of the Congress and referred to the part played by the Suburban public in the last C. D. Movement, and exhorted the audience to keep up the traditions already established by the Suburbs.

Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta, explained what was meant by "Swaraj" which the Congress was trying to achieve, and asked the audience what Swaraj would be brought by the other parties now opposing the Congress. He referred to the great direct action campaign carried on by the Congress in Champaran, Kheda, and Bardoli for the assertion of the rights of the peasants, and inquired whether the other parties could ever dare to resort to these weapons for the benefit of the peasants and the workers.

Mr. Kher made a fervent appeal to the citizens of Bandra where hundreds of satyagrahis were massed for standing their trial from all parts of the Suburbs in 1930-32. The citizens of Bandra, he was sure, would never forget the scenes at their trial. He explained how those who went to the councils against the Congress were instrumental in stiffening the nation's campaign for independence and how it was the duty of every self-respecting citizen that they are no more allowed to occupy even a single seat.

Viceroy Leaves Rangoon.

RANGOON, Jan. 11.

The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow and party leave to-night for Prome "en route" to Mandalay.

The Governor accompanied by Lady Cochrane and personal staff is also leaving to-night for Prome "en route" to Mandalay.—A. P.

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY For "Amavas" Holiday

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Daily, at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and holidays.

The Consular Body in Bombay gave a dinner in honour of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Brabourne at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Friday night. Twenty-six nations were represented at the party.

Andheri Members Stage Walk-out

Heated Discussion At 'Parle Municipal Meeting Over Allotment Of Seats

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ANDHERI, Sunday.

Angry scenes were witnessed at to-day's meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality, when the question of redistribution of seats between Andheri and Vile Parle was taken up for consideration Mr. Ceasar D'Mello presided.

While opening an informal discussion Mr. Ceaser D'Mello said the population figures, on which they were all working, were wholly incorrect. Andheri had a population of 11,000 in the year 1931 as per Government Census figures and, with the added area of Jogeshwari, the present population would be about 15,000, while as per Municipal Census the figures shown were only 9,000. He said that the Board should give no credence to these figures. He suggested a retaking of Census with the help of the Government.

DEMAND FOR ONE MORE SEAT.

Mr. Goculbhai Bhatt said that if they compared the figures of voters on the Municipal roll, or the number of houses assessed or the assessment received or the number of privies in the two Municipal areas which were the real criterions for the distribution of seats between the two units of Vile Parle and Andheri, they would be more than convinced about the claim of Vile Parle in having a larger representation. He said that if they referred to the Government Assembly Roll or the number of Season tickets issued from the two places there also Vile Parle had a greater number than Andheri: He said that the House was more than convinced that the population of Vile Parle was much larger than that of Andheri and there was no necessity for going into fresh census through Government agencies, and he therefore, demanded that upon the merits of the case at least one more Seat should be allowed to Vile Parle.

Mr. Kalbag and Mr. Dikshit supported Mr. Goculchai Bhatt.

Mr. Misquita was of opinion that the House should not give any judgment on this matter as the question was greatly controvercial in its nature and a decision either way would lower them in the eyes of the public. He said that the information gathered by them should be submitted for consideration to the Collector and he should be requested to give his decision after reviewing the whole position.

WAIT FOR NEXT CENSUS

Dr. Bhatt was of opinion that as the House was so composed it was very likely that the case of Andheri might suffer due to an adverse voting by the Vile Parle members and he, therefore, suggested that the question of redistribution should be decided only after a fresh Census was taken by the Government.

After the informal discussion was over Mr. Kalbag tabled a resolution stating that in view of the figures of Government roll the number of Houses assessed, and the population as arrived at by the Census figures of the Municipality, the House decides that Vile Parle should have a representation of 9 seats and Andheri 7 seats in the next Municipal Board.

Mr. Misquita moved an amendment stating that the House had no desire to alter its previous resolution and that the distribution should be entirely left to the discretion of the Government having regard to the population figures.

WALK OUT

While votes were being taken on the resolution as well as the amendment, on a suggestion from Dr. Bhatt that the Andheri group of members should withdraw from the proceedings, the whole bloc of Andheri members, except the president, Mr. Ceaser D'Mello, staged a walk out.

Ultimately the original proposition of Mr. Kalbag was declared carried by a large majority, the president only voting against it.

Earlier in the day the Board considered the resignations of Mr. Ceaser D'Mello from the Special Committee, and Mr. Rau from the Road and Building, sanitary and the Lighting Committees and by unanimous vote of the House decided to re-elect them.

CONGRESS ELECTION DRIVE IN SUBURBS

(From A Correspondent)

With the return of the Suburban Workers from Faizpur, the Suburbs have begun throbbing again with election activities. Public meetings have been planned in every nook and corner of the district, the idea being to carry the Congress message to every home in the suburbs.

A beginning was made by a public meeting at Dadar on Wednesday last at which Mr. Deshpande presided and Mr B. G. Kher and D. N. Wandrekar made speeches. Danda is a village entirely inhabited by Salsette fishermen who are in a way aloof from the City life of Bombay, even though so close to it. These villagers have now enrolled themselves as Congress members and they sent a few volunteers to the Faizpur Congress. The meeting of Wednesday was organised by them spontaneously and at the meeting they expressed their determination to support the Congress at the forthcoming elections. Danda boasts of 800 voters.

The next meeting was organised at Bandra on Thursday last at the New Patkar's block. It was a crowded meeting wherein had gathered the citizens of all classes and creeds. Mr. S. S. Naik a Congress leader of the Suburbs, was voted to the chair. Mr. Naik introduced the two Congress candidates Messrs. Kher and Wandrekar.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar also addressed the meeting.

He appealed to the young men of Bandra to enrol themselves as Congress volunteers for organising the election campaign in the Suburbs where 72,000 voters will have to be approached.

Mr. S. K. Patil, emphasised that Congress was not begging for votes but that the elections were a test of the voters as to whether they wanted independence or slavery. He was greeted with applause and the meeting terminated late at night after a vote of thanks to the Chair and the speakers.

DRS. THEOS C. AND VIOLA BERNARD

American Physicians Visit Yoga Institute

Drs. Theos C. and Viola Bernard, prominent physicians of New York, who have been conducting scientific researches on Yoga for the past two years, visited the Yoga Institute in Bombay, immediately on their arrival. During the long interview with the Founder, Shri Yogendra, which lasted for nearly four hours, their scientific finding were compared with the data collected at the Institute. Certain technical details offered difficulties and many suggestions were exchanged to overcome the same. They invited the Founder to visit America at a near date for the propagation of scientific Yoga in that country.

SUPPORT B. N. R. STRIKERS

55,000 Workers Are Fighting For Rights: You Must Help Them Now

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, President of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, and Mr. V. B. Khale, Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union in the course of a statement, say:—

We heartily welcome the move of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay and President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for convening a meeting of representatives of all important organisations in Bombay for the purpose of considering the B. N. Railway Strike question. It is now 25 days and more that the workers are on strike. Against all odds the B. N. R. workers are fighting relentlessly. It is at this time very necessary that the public must rush to the help of these 55,000 workers.

The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union (Red Flag) have been carrying on vigorous campaign all these days. Since the beginning of the strike mass meetings of Railway Workers in support of the B. N. Railway Strike were held at Bombay, Manmad, Bhushaval, Nagpur, Jhansi, Sholapur and other places. Funds were collected by these Unions and a first instalment of Rs. 50 was sent. Both of these Unions have been collecting funds and the collections will be sent to B.N. Railway Labour Union shortly.

The Trade Union Congress has also passed a resolution in support of the strike and has called upon the affiliated Unions to mobilise support to B. N. Railway Workers.

The National Congress has also passed a resolution of sympathy at Faizpur.

In these circumstances, a meeting of the kind convened by Mayor of Bombay is most important. We hope that public of Bombay and all the organisations in Bombay will actively help the B. N. R. Strikers and thus save the B.N.R Workers from being crushed down by the Railway authorities.

NEW YEAR NUMBER

INDIAN REVIEW

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Bombay's Collapse In Ranji Trophy

Skittled Out For 174 In First Knock, Amarsingh Capturing 4 Wkts. For One Run

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 11.

Fairly large attendance was present on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds to-day when Bombay met Nawanagar in the Western Zone semi-finals of Ranji Trophy Tournaments.

Bombay winning the toss elected to bat and made 78 runs before lunch for two wickets.

After lunch, Amarsingh played havoc with leather and took four wickets conceding one run. Bombay were all out for 174 in their first innings.

DETAILS OF PLAY.

Merchant and Hindlekar opened Bombay's innings. Amarsingh opened the attack from the northern end. Cutting Amarsingh first two, Merchant followed it by a single, Hindlekar following suit. Mubarak came from the other end and Vijaya sending him to the ropes, telegraphed 10. This was brisk scoring but soon the pace of scoring had to be slackened due to improvement in fielding. After he had sent seven overs of which one was a maiden Wensley the Nawanagar skipper himself took charge of the attack and sent maiden. Ranbirsing replaced Amarsingh when the latter had sent 11 overs in succession, two of which were maidens. Scoring a single in Wensley's next over. Merchant brought 50 of his team on board after the play had lasted a little over an hour. Twenty-five more minutes were taken by the batsmen who were not taking risks to add ten more runs. Wensley kept perfect length, his analysis now being 10 overs 6 maidens and 5 runs. Wensley sent one more maiden and Ranbirsing was bowling from the northern end when Merchant was run out (65/1/32). Kadri joined Hindlekar and faced Amarsingh who was now brought from the southern end. Amarsingh sent maiden and made place for Mubarak on whom Hindlekar was held behind the wickets by Abdul Aziz (88/2/33).

Canteenwala was the next man in and Amarsingh came again from northern end. The score was 78 for 2 when the play adjourned for lunch.

4 WICKETS FOR ONE RUN.

After lunch Amarsingh played havoc with leather capturing four wickets within 20 minutes returning after-lunch analysis of six overs, three maidens, one run and four wickets.

Kadri was caught behind the wicket by Abdul Aziz (80/3/6). Canteenwala 1-b-w (87/4/6), Jai clean-bowled (88/5/5) and Baporia clean-bowled (89/6/12). By another 25 minutes, Amarsingh had two more victims, Richard (119/7/10) and Divekar 125/8/3 both clean-bowled. Divekar was next 1-b-w to Amarsingh (151/9/0).

Havewalla who sent three over-boundaries was the last victim of Amarsingh being caught behind the wickets by Abdul Aziz (174/10/52) Kalapesi (not out) 1, extras 24.

Lunch interval proved a disastrous turning point for Bombay team. Amarsingh who was hitherto ineffective turned unplayable and secured wicket after wicket in quick succession. Havewalla the left-hander alone could defy him to some extent and reach his individual 50 inclusive of three sixers one of which transcended the screen.

For the rest, Amarsingh catered perfect collapse.

NAWANAGAR GO TO BAT.

Nawanagar team opened their first venture at 3-30 with Mankad and Abdul Aziz but the former was soon out giving catch to the wic-

(Continued in Col. 3)

INNINGS ROUT FOR TASMANIA

Ames Hits 109 In Fine Style: Putnam Dismisses 5 For 87 Runs

HAUNCESTON: January 11.

The M. C. C. concluded their first innings, against Tasmania, for 317 runs. Ames scored a brilliant century.

Tasmania in their second innings made 46 runs for one wicket at lunch time.

LATER.

Tasmania were all out in their Second Innings for 209, thus being defeated by an innings and 4 runs.

Scores:—

TASMANIA (1st Innings).	
Thomas, c Copson, b Farnes ...	0
Morrisby, c Duckworth, b Copson	14
Green, b Farnes	17
Putnam, b Robins	28
Jeffrey, b Sims	9
Wardlaw, b Sims	0
Rusnforth, l.b.w., b Sims	8
Nicholson, c Duckworth, b Copson	8
Gourlay, b Sims	0
Gardiner, l.b.w., b Copson	14
Tholar, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	104

TASMANIA (Second Innings.)	
Thomas, c Farnes, b Copson	20
Morrisby, c Duckworth, b Robins	25
Green, b Farnes	8
Jaffrey, c Duckworth, b Wyatt	8
Putnam, not out	45
Wardlaw, c Duckworth, b Sims	34
Rushforth not out	12
Extras	(?)
Total (for 5 wkts.)	152

M. C. C. (1st Innings.)	
Fishlock, l.b.w., b Gourlay ...	4
Fagg, l.b.w., b Putnam	60
Worthington, b Putnam	50
Wyatt, c and b Tholar	1
Ames, c Jeffrey, b Tholar	109
Hardstaff, c Gardiner, b Thomas	55
Robins, c Jeffrey, b Gourlay	24
Sims, st. Gardiner, b Putnam	0
Duckworth, l.b.w., b Putnam	9
Farnes, b Putnam	0
Copson, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	317

HAVERO SPORTS CLUB BEATEN

Bombay Hockey League Second Division Match

A poor standard of hockey was witnessed at the Association ground on Monday evening when the Lusitanians 'B' defeated the Havero Sports Club by 3 goals to 1, in the second division of the Bombay Hockey League

RESULT:—

LUSITANIANS 'B'	3
HAVERO SPORTS CLUB	1

The teams were:—

THE LUSITANIANS 'B':—G. D'Souza; B. Pinto, Farry; Pires, S., J. Pinto, Crizol; Lisboa, Edwin, Jerome, Maurice, Rosario.

THE HAVERO SPORTS:—Umingat; Jonsen, Nelson; Roach, Dias, Maartenzs; Mendoza, Stafford, Jhaveri, Lopez, Lobo.

TUESDAY'S GAMES:—RECLAMATION GROUND:—

(1) Lusitanians 'A' vs. Times of India.

ASSOCIATION GROUND:—

(2) Texaco Club vs. G. I. P. Mech. Parel.

REFEREE'S DIFFICULTY.

It is a surprise that the teams taking part in the Bombay Hockey League do not come in their proper club colours, though they have been repeatedly told to do so. The Referees have a great difficulty on account of this. The captains of the various teams please note that players not turning up in their proper colours, shall not be allowed to take part in future.

(Continued from column 2.

ket-keeper Hindlekar off Kalapesi bowling from the southern end (5/1/)). Richard led the attack from the other end and the score was 13 for no loss at tea time. Abdul Aziz and Kolha resuming after tea carried the score past thirty when the latter had two successive lives off Divekar. Hindlekar dropped a difficult catch but Canteenwala's was easy and besides he dropped it after it had set in his hands. Kolha who was now 21 telegraphed 50 of his team after 45 minutes play but later gave an easy straight ball to the bowled which Wadkar accepted (61/2/33). Manilal joined Abdul Aziz and both played so steadily that it took half an hour more to telegraph 70 without Manilal cracking his duck which soon he did. A little before close, Divekar was tried from the northern end and Kalapesi delivered the day's last over from the southern end. At the end of the day's play, Nawanagar was 88 for 2 wickets Abdul Aziz (not out) 35 and Manilal (not out) 10 and extras 5.

Can City Fathers Control Standing Committee?

CORPORATION VOTES DOWN MASANI'S RESOLUTION

The resolution of Mr. M. R. Masani to bring the Standing Committee under the control of the Municipal Corporation was defeated by a large majority on Monday.

A number of Councillors spoke on the subject both in support and against the resolution but ultimately it was defeated.

It will be recalled that Mr. M. R. Masani at the last meeting on Thursday moved:

that the Commissioner be requested to submit draft amendments of Section 79 of the Municipal Act so as to provide therein that whereas the Standing Committee shall continue to sanction the Schedule either as it stands or subject to such modifications as they deem expedient in regard to posts carrying aggregate emoluments upto Rs. 200 per month, it shall be incumbent on them to give effect to the decisions of the Corporation even in regard to such posts in the case of aeny difference of opinion arising between the two bodies.

"REVOLUTIONARY"

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar opposed the resolution and said that the Municipal Act was framed by the late Sir P. M. Mehta which gave certain statutory powers to the Standing Committee, the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner. That the Standing Committee is not always bound to carry out the resolution of the Municipal Corporation will be shown by the fact that in 1925 when the Improvements Board passed a certain resolution, the Improvements Committee did not carry it out though the resolution was passed by the Faramount body. The Standing Committee was, he said, perfectly justified in doing what it did in regard to the resolution of the Municipal Corporation anent the increase of allowance to the Municipal menial staff. He characterised Mr. Masani's resolution as revolutionary and advised the House to throw it out as well as the amendment.

PARAMOUNT BODY

Mr. Y. Meherally did not express his surprise at the speech of Mr. Chandavarkar whom he called one of the pillars of reaction and said the Standing Committee was subordinate to the Corporation and by amending the Municipal Act they wanted to put the Corporation as a paramount body.

Dr. M. C. Javle also pointed out that the Municipal Act was framed by the late Sir P. M. Mehta and he knew well at that time the powers he conferred upon the Standing Committee. If Mr. Meherally and Mr. Masani were to work for a few more years, they would realise like Mr. Nariman what the Municipal constitution is and would work it wholeheartedly.

CAN'T DEFY PARENT BODY

Mr. K. F. Nariman admitted that the Municipal Act was framed by the late Sir P. M. Mehta but it required amendment as times changed since then. He thought that the final authority should be vested with the parent body. No doubt the Standing Committee had certain statutory powers but it should not defy the parent body.

Mr. M. N. Talpade also oppposed the resolution.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh did not agree with the argument that whatever the Standing Committee did was right and therefore its decision should not be disturbed. The members of the Standing Committee, he said, were elected by the Corporation, who were not financial experts but they were elected as a result of their vigorous canvassing. He, therefore, thought that all that the Standing Committee did was not final and should not be considered as such.

LONDON'S EXAMPLE

The Municipal Commissioner commenting on some of the speakers that the Corporation had the supreme powers asked the House to compare notes with the London County Council which was considered as the best among the local bodies of the world. The meeting of the London Council met once a month and relegated its various powers to different committees. The final authority vested with the committee relegated with powers. In Bombay he thought that the control of the Corporation over the Standing Committee was far closer than any local body he knew.

RESOLUTION LOST

At this stage closure was moved and the amendment of Sir J. B. Boman Behram which he moved last week to refer the matter to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee was thrown out only three voting for it. The original proposition was also lost by 13 votes against 34. A poll was demanded and it resulted in 16 voting for it and 36 against it.

At earlier stage Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor, made reference regarding the death of Mr. R. K. Peerbhoy who was a member of the Corporation for ten years and rendered yeomen services to Bombay as a city father.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Police Constable in plain clothes from Gamdevi Police station informed another constable on "beat" that he had seen a man accepting bets yesterday.

Then both watched the man and subsequently arrested him.

Goolat Hari was brought to the Police station where chits containing "sutta" figures and cash were stated to have been recovered from him.

The suspect was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail in default to be remanded to custody for a week.

Four persons were arrested yesterday morning, following a gaming raid by Deputy Inspector Hibbert of the Maharbourie Police at Khattaralli Lane.

They were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day and ordered to be released on bail by the Magistrate.

Ratilal Harjiwan and Chhaganlal Keshavji who were arrested on Saturday by the Princess Street Police on a charge of accepting bets on the Bombay Race Meeting, were placed before the Presidency Magistrate to-day and their bail period was extended to January 25.

Four goldsmiths residing in Maharbowrie locality who were stated to have been selling gold armlets or pledging them, (saying that they were of solid gold, while a close scrutiny, inside, disclosed pieces of lead and iron) were arrested and placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day on charges of cheating and abetment. They were ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 500 each, or in default to be remanded to Police custody for a fortnight, pending further Police inquiries.

The Coroner held an inquest today on the body of Sheysappa (22), a tea shop employee found dead in the rear of Ready Money Building, Clare Road on January 10.

The Coroner's jury returned the verdict that death was caused by asphyxiation due to suicidal hanging.

Three persons alleged to be members of a gang of opium smugglers engaged in importing and selling in the city opium from Sidhpur were arrested by the Excise Police yesterday.

The Magistrate ordered the first suspect to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000 and the second and third suspects to deposit Rs. 1,000 each, pending further inquiries.

Cene Laxman Balwant Shastrabudhe describing himself as a Doctor (M.D. of Bombay) his wife and an assistant putting up at the National Hindu Lodge, Charni Road were arrested to-day by the Maharbowrie Police, in connection with a series of cheating cases and placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

All the three suspects were ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 500 each, by the Magistrate, pending further inquiries.

Sattar Abdulla and ten others alleged to be members of a gang operating as shop lifters were arrested by the Princess Street Police in consequence of a complaint lodged with the Police in respect of the theft of two takas of woollen Piece-goods.

They were remanded in custody till January 25 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

Headaches are danger signals

Nature Shouts, "too much acid!"

WHY try to suppress a headache? Why not actually remove one of the main causes of it,—excess acidity. It is easy to do it now. It is a pleasant way, too. Science has now given us Alka-Seltzer, the new, easy, delightful alkalizer.

One or two tablets in a glass of water make a sparkling, alkalizing drink.

It first relieves the pain and then removes the cause

The relief it gives is thrilling indeed. Millions now use Alka-Seltzer with refreshing relief for headaches, gas on the stomach, acid indigestion, feeling of depression, neuralgia, fatigue, colds, rheumatic pains. Be wise "alkalize" with Alka-Seltzer.

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PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
Every time you smoke a Passing Show you are helping your nerves. The cool, soothing smoothness of these high quality Virginia cigarettes makes tired nerves disappear and gives you renewed health.
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one cigarette for a pice
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SAVINGS BANK

THE RATE OF INTEREST WILL BE 2-1/2 per cent on the monthly minimum balance from the 16th December, 1936,

and

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Apply for copy of the new "Rules of Business."

C. H. DIVANJEE,
Secretary.

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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Raleigh—the standard by which all other cycles are judged. As perfect as mechanical skill can make it, yet sold at a price which all can afford.

Of all Good Dealers.

Price reduced highest Quality Maintained

You can rely upon a RALEIGH

ENGAGEMENT.

Engagement took place on the 10th January, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. At St. Anna's Church, Byculla. Between William Robert Newman, Excise Overseer, son of late James Robert Newman, (Police Inspector of Secunderabad Deccan, with Miss Mildred Vongeyer, youngest daughter of Mrs. Vongeyer, the wedding is shortly to take place.

STOMACH PAINS THAT "CUT LIKE A KNIFE"

Mr. J. F. S. was going cheerfully about his daily work when he was suddenly stricken with stomach trouble that required weeks of medical attention. How he was eventually cured is best told by himself:

"Just a few lines to say what great benefit I have received from using your grand preparation," he writes. "I had a sudden attack of stomach trouble and was under the doctor for a month with hardly any benefit, although the medicine was changed three times.

"Sometimes I had taken only half my dinner and had to walk about the room, the pain was so dreadful, like a knife cutting me. A hot or cold drink would cause agony.

"Having read about the cures effected by Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, I got a bottle, and after taking three doses got relief. Before I had taken half the bottle I was cured and have had no return. I recommend your fine preparation to suffering friends."

Don't tinker with stomach trouble. The genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, the one with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle, has put so many people right that it is almost certain to bring relief to you too.

Sold only in bottles in red-sealed cartons (powder or tablets). Never sold loose.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE GREAT STAGE SUCCESS

"DUSTY ERMINE"

GREATER AS A FILM, WITH

RONALD SQUIRE,
JANE BAXTER,
ANTHONY BUSHELL.

N. B.:—Special SHIRLEY TEMPLE Souvenirs will be distributed to all Children!

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SINGING, DANCING, DIMPLING Right into Your HEART!

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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Best-Seller Sensation

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A 20TH CENTURY FOX PICTURE: CO-STARRING

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2ND GRAND WEEK!

PATHE

3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LAST DAY!

Kay Francis
"GIVE ME YOUR HEART"
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GEORGE BRENT
Roland Young · Patric Knowles
Henry Stephenson · Frieda Inescort
A Warner Bros. Picture · A Cosmopolitan Production · Directed by ARCHIE L. MAYO

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Meet SYBIL JASON
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 30, 1993
Muslim: Shavval 28, 1355
Parsi: Amardad 9, 1306
Hightide: 0-04 11-10
Lowtide: 6-10 17-44
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 19m

Municipal by-election 'E' Ward, last day for nomination of candidates.

Thursday, January 14.

Bombay Races: Second Winter Meeting, Hospital Day.

KALKADEVI FAIR

An annual fair of the Kalkadevi Temple will be held on Kalkadevi Road today (Tuesday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan Murray left Liverpool on Saturday morning January 9

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a wall calendar and a blotting paper pad from the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Bombay.

TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Mr. T. A. J. Ayyar, Manager, Development Department Chawls, Bombay, will speak on "Industrial Housing in Bombay City", at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

OLD BOYS' UNION

Shrimat Shankeracharya Dr. Kurtakoti will deliver public lectures on behalf of the Aryan Education Society's Old Boys' Union, to-day, to-morrow and the day after 12, 13 and 14 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Saraswati Hall, Angrewadi.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION

There will be a musical entertainment by Chinthanpalli Vidwan Ramachandra Rao accompanied by Vidwan Kasava Murthy (Violin) and Ayyamani Iyer (Mrudamgam) to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p. m. (S.T.) at the Association premises.

'F' WARD CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Office of the 'F' Ward Congress Committee, opposite Tram Terminus, Poibavdi, Parel.

MILLOWNERRS' ASSOCIATION DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

At the ballot of the Millowners' Association held on Monday, for the election of Deputy Chairman of the Association for the year 1937 has resulted in the election of Mr. Krishnaraj Madhowji Thackersey of Messrs. Thackersey Moolje and Co.

G. K. U. SUPPORT TO CONGRESS

The Working Committee of the G. K. U. will meet at its Head Office to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m., when the question of assisting the Congress candidates for Assembly election in 'E' and 'F' as well as in 'G' Ward and Suburban District will be considered.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon'ble Sir Courtenay Latimer arrived at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay inspected the Cadet Company of the Bombay Bn: A. F.(I.) at Ghatkopar on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual Dinner of the Institution of Engineers (India) at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA MEETING AT MALAD

Under the auspices of the Bombay 'G' Ward Kand Suburban Districts Joint Election Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. at Malad Ramji Mandir, when Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, Gokulbhai Bhat, Ramnikrai Mehta, the Congress candidates, Sjts. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, D. N. Wandrekar, S. Songaonkar and other Congress leaders will address the meeting

ELECTION PROPAGANDA MEETING AT MAGAN BAUG

Under the auspices of the Bombay 'G' Ward and Suburban Districts Joint Election Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. at Sun Mill Road, Magan Baug, when Sjts. V. B. Karnik, P. B. Karnik, Khimji Bhojporia, Taralkar, B. T. Rane, Jairam Dewang, B. G. Kher, Solicitor, D. N. Wandrekar, Advocate, S. Songaonkar and other Congress leaders will address the meeting.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per 'M. V. Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 and 1 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 14th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Ryutuku Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 and 1-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 12th instant.

JUBILEE OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Anthropological Society of Bombay, which was founded on 7th April 1886, is celebrating its Jubilee to-day (Tuesday). There will be a Jubilee Gathering in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall. His Excellency the Governor will preside and Lady Brabourne will be present.

After the meeting the President of the Society, Mr. R. P. Masani, and the members of the Council of the Society would be At-Home. The guests are requested to be in their seats by 5-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Shirley Temple in "Dimples" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dusty Ermine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Tarzan Escapes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sarla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Awakening" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON TALKIE—"Jai Bharat" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Romeo and Juliet." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dancing Pirate" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Give Me Your Heart" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"To Mary—With Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Village Girl" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Birds" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gay Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PALGHAT VICTORIA COLLEGE GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEE

The Golden Jubilee of the Victoria College, Palghat, Malabar, will be celebrated about the end of this year.

THE YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION

The Secretary of the Association writes: All the members of the Youths' Association are requested to be present without fail at the Congress House, B. P. C. C.'s Terrace on January 14 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to discuss ways and means of giving support to Congress candidates in the coming elections.

LATE Mr. K. SADASHIV RAO

Condolence Meetings

Under the joint auspices of the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz and the Mahila Samaj, Santa Cruz Branch, a meeting of the residents of the Saraswat Colony, was held in the Common Hall at 9-00 p.m., and the following resolutions were passed, under the presidentship of Mr. U. Dattatraya:—

"This meeting of the residents of Saraswat Colony of Santa Cruz, places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Sjt. Karnad Sadashivrao on Saturday last in Bombay. By his death the nation has lost a devoted and selfless worker and the poverty-stricken Kanara has been orphaned, and the community has lost an untiring and zealous worker in the cause of social reform and its general uplift.

"This meeting offers its heartfelt sympathies to his aged and afflicted mother and his daughters and further resolves that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to them."

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGIT SABHA

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

"Under the auspices of the above Sabha, a condolence meeting was held on Sunday, in connection with the untimely demise of Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao. The Sabha passed a resolution deeply mourned over the death of Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao, and participating in the bereavement of his family."

Karnatak Sangh's Condolence

At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karnatak Sangh, held on Saturday last the following condolence resolution, on the sad demise of Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao, was passed:—

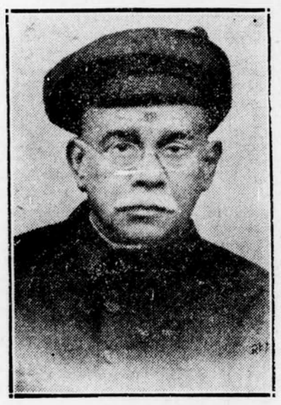
"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, places on record its keen sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao, the well-known leader of Karnatak, who, during his life-time, rendered invaluable services to Karnatak in particular and to the country in general, and it extends its heartfelt sympathy to the members of the family of Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao in their sad bereavement.

"It further authorises the Hon. Gen. Secretary to communicate this resolution to the members of the family of the late Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao."

At the funeral ceremony held on Sunday the Karnatak Sangh was represented by its Hon. Gen. Secretary, Mr. K. R. Shanbhag, who placed on the body of the late Sadashivaro a wreath on behalf of the Karnatak Sangh.

LATE MR. RAMRAO PANDURANG

Mr. Ramrao Narayan Pandurang, Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Court, Bombay, died on Saturday the 2nd of January last. He came from a respectable Pathare Prabhu family of Bombay, members of which have held responsible Government posts in three generations successively. His father, the late Mr. Narayan Pandurang, was



Chief Superintendent, Revenue Department of the Secretariat. Mr. Ramrao served Government for nearly 32 years, before his retirement. After retirement, he engaged himself in social work and was for a long time one of the joint Secretaries of the Pathare Prabhu Housing Association. He leaves five sons, two daughters behind and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

"Towards Successful Life"

Read next article on "Standard of Material Comforts" appearing in the series on Saturday, January 16, 1937. Have you any constructive suggestions or criticism to offer on this subject? If so, please write to us briefly.

"F" Ward Election Propaganda Committee

The "F" Ward District Congress Committee has appointed the following Committee in its Managing Committee's meeting held on 8th January, 1937 with powers to co-opt:—

Messrs. Madan Shetty (Convener), S. B. Mahadeshwar, C. K. Narayanswamy, G. A. Thodankar, S. T. Palav, Jhinabhai Joshi, P. Baloo, Dr. M. M. Gilder, Messrs. K. Vithalrao, Thambe Engineer, Drs. Pathankar, Tendulkar and Korgaonkar and Mr. Dadarkar.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

On Sunday for well-nigh three hours, in a house packed from end to end, I sat enthralled by the rich entertainment provided by the Ex-Students of St. Andrew's High School, in the School Hall.

The entire programme was a complete success. The choir of the school orchestra rendered "Messiah" by George Fredick Handle very creditably, under the direction of Rev. Fr. Frank E. Lobe.

Mr. Adrian Pereira made an ideal son of the dignitary of the State and Miss Babsie Pereira played to perfection the role of Leah, an exiled Jewish maiden. The part of the dignitary of the state was played by Mr. Hubert D'Souza whose seriousness and clearness of gesture was highly appreciated by the audience, while the part of the village priest played by Mr. Arthur Pereira was very creditably rendered. Miss Lydia Pereira needs a word of praise, her clear voice with expressive gestures held the crowd spell bound. Finally I must say Mr. Sylvester Alvarez, Mr. Edmond D'Silva, who played the part of a barber cum doctor deserves credit for betting the homorous dialogue flow in the right way, which kept the crowds in roars of laughter.

The Drama was a huge success. All the actors were well grounded in their parts and had a cultured accent and are worthy in every way of their dramatic reputation. The whole drama was rendered without any mistakes under the directions of Rev Fr. F. E. Lobo and Mr. E. Fonseca, with fitting stage arrangements by Mr. A. Fernandez and Mr. T. C. Pereira and excellent lighting arrangements by Mr. C. Gonsalves.

GIRGAUM'S RECORD IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Congress Secretary's Appeal To 60,000 Voters Of "D" Ward

The Secretary of the Girgaum District Congress Election Propaganda Committee writes:

Hardly a month is left for elections Congress candidates are entering the legislatures with a view not to mend but to end this new constitution that is being thrust upon us. Therefore, as patriotic Indians the burden falls upon our shoulders to see that the candidates nominated by the Congress get elected.

MISLEADING VOTERS

Other candidates who are opposing the Congress, call themselves independent which is a mere name assumed by them to mislead the voters and serve their own purposes. Such individuals lack all sense of responsibility to their electorates and help to weaken the national cause. Being nominees of no party or organisation they are responsible to one and the past history shows, their high sounding manifestos are but empty words. On the other hand, Congress candidates are bound by manifesto acknowledged by the whole of the nations.

Our Ward has stood foremost in all the national struggles and has with the sufferings and imprisonments enhanced the fair name of Bombay. Therefore, it will not be futile to expect that educated and enlightened residents will co-operate with us to achieve the historic victory of the Congress ideals over the elements which is ever ready to co-operate with the steel frame of the Government to tighten the bonds of slavery round over necks.

It is difficult to visit all the 60,000 voters of this Ward personally and as such will require larger number of workers, men and women, to co-operate with us in performing their great task. If one worker enroles himself or herself in each chawl, building or Wadi the task which appears to be difficult one, would be made easy. Those desirous of enrolling themselves as workers, should immediately do so at Congress House or at any of the following centres:—

1. Radhakrishna Art Press, opposite Gora Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar. 2. Tambe Arogya Bhuvan, Kandewadi Corner. 3. Bardoli Stores, Sikka Nagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road. 4. Mohan Vastra Bhandar, Near Prarthana Samaj. 5. Motor Service Office, opposite Jalamsing Building, Fanaswadi.

MYSORE EMPORIUM IN BOMBAY

Yuvaraja Opens New Premises On Hornby Road

The opening ceremony of the Mysore Emporium, in the new premises, at Prospect Chamber, Hornby Road, Fort, was performed on Monday evening by H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore. Among those present were Maharaja of Alwar, the son and daughters of Yuvaraja of Mysore and Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Hormazdiar Dastoor.

At the outset, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sales Agent for the Government of Mysore, said that eight months' experience of conducting business has confirmed the hope that he had expressed at the opening ceremony of the Mysore Emporium, that the Mysore products will find great patrons in Bombay. He said that it had been his good fortune to pay numerous visits to Mysore, Bangalore and Bhadravati with a view to see for himself the working of the various factories controlled and managed by the State and he could not help feeling that not only the subjects of the Maharaja but the people of India throughout owe a debt of gratitude to the Maharaja's Government for the mighty contribution they have made to the progress of Indian Industries. He further said that the Mysore Iron and Steel works at Bhadravati naturally occupy the most prominent position among the industries started, controlled and managed by the Mysore State.

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore in his address said that especially in a country like India with large masses of illiterate population the exhibitions serve as good medium to bring the manufactured products to the notice of the people at large. But a permanent show room and sales centre located in an important centre of trade and activity would even be more effective and it is only in the fitness of things that Bombay has been chosen as the first city where Mysore has established an Emporium. His Highness said that he is sure that Mr. Jamnadas will succeed, through this Emporium, in bringing home the excellence of the Mysore products not only to the people of Bombay but to India and abroad.

The function ended with light refreshments.

In And Around — Bombay —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Hint To Voters

A very remarkable poem had appeared some time ago in a newspaper of Iraq and since some of the things contained in it are applicable to our "representatives" in the legislatures and other public bodies a free translation of the same is given for the benefit of all those who do not wish to think for themselves but want to send false representatives. The Arabic poem runs thus:—

1. Ye community of mine, do not utter anything, for speaking is illegal (haram).
2. Go to sleep and do not wake up, for real success lies in sleeping.
3. Remain behind any and every thing that leads up to success.
4. Do not try to understand such things as can lead you to progress and prosperity.
5. Remain ever sunk in the abyss of ignorance, for knowledge is certainly a source of mischief.
6. Politics is a secret which you should never try to discover.
7. You should always observe reticence even on matters which are vital for you.
8. Do not expect justice but put up with every form of oppression cheerfully.
9. If any one wants to lead a life of honour, he should first become dumb, mute and blind.
10. Real honour goes to that person who does not possess senses of sight and hearing.
11. Do not think of honour and respect, for it is nothing but a whim.
12. If you are subjected to tyranny, you should not protest against it.
13. If it is said that your money is bitter, confess that it is so.
14. If it is urged that your day is black like night, say that it is so.
15. If you are told that your country is to be dismembered, express your gratitude to God.—

Health Day For School Children

Next Sunday the 17th inst., will be observed as a Health Day for the school children and a meeting will be held at 3 p.m., in the Gilder Tank Municipal Hall, Grant Road, where speeches will be made appropriate to the occasion. The objects of the Health Day are to give prominence to the fact that disease amongst school children is a thing which can be prevented. With this end in view knowledge is imparted regarding public and personal hygiene to rouse public conscience. In the last seven years free medical relief is given to the diseased children of the municipal schools in Bombay at a special clinic in the K. E. M. Hospital during school hours. As a result of this campaign, there has been a steady decrease of the percentage of defects in the school children which come in the way of their education and physical growth.

Congress Campaign In Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent)
Andheri, Monday.

Since the establishment of a central office at Dadar the Suburban Congress Election campaign has been going on in full swing. The Central Office serves a very useful purpose and the Congress Committees have determined to carry on a fight on all the fronts through the medium of this office.

A large band of paid workers has been engaged for carrying the Congress message to the mass at large. Twelve sub-offices have been opened in the 'G' Ward and through these sub-offices the Central Office keeps in touch with distant places like Dharavi, Mahim, Worli, DeLisle Road and Mahaluxmi.

In the suburbs every village Congress Committee Office has been converted into a camp for Congress election campaign.

Dadar Hindu Sabha Membership

The Secretary writes:

The Dadar Hindu Maha Sabha has decided to enlist 3,000 members by the end of January 1937. Volunteers are going from chawl to chawl and they are getting good response. Dr. Savarkar and Mr. Patil, the Secretary of the Sabha are personally going round the localities. The Hindu Sabha, Dadar, appeals to all young men to come forward to enlist members and enable the Sabha to enlist 3,000 members as decided.

Robbed of dol. 25,000 worth of jewelry, Gypsy Rose Lee, revue performer, was besieged by reporters. "Thank God," she said breathlessly, "they didn't get my diamond-studded G-string!"

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1937

THE BEAUMONT REPORT

It is not without a sense of gratification, we confess, that we have read the report of the Beaumont Committee about the tour of the Indian Cricket Team in England. It bears out the forecast that we published long ago and that was sought to be ridiculed by certain sections of "friends" of India who were less concerned about the interests of Indian Cricket than the personal prestige of an exalted individual. We must, at the outset, congratulate Sir John Beaumont and Dr. Subbaroyan on the report the worth and value of which cannot be minimised. The brunt of the task fell on Sir John Beaumont who took the evidence and drafted the report. And the manner in which he has discharged that difficult task fully justifies the confidence that the President of the Cricket Control Board placed in him by appointing him Chairman of the Inquiry Committee. The report in its judicial clearness is characteristic of a Chief Justice. But what is more noteworthy is that it breathes the spirit of genuine sympathy with Indian cricket. This every Indian will deeply appreciate inspite of a few minor differences of opinion about the details of the report.

The Captain

The report and the final findings practically speak for themselves. So far as the Captain, the Maharajakumar of Vizianagram, is concerned, it cannot be denied even by his most enthusiastic partisans that the Committee could not, in their report and findings, have been more considerate and sympathetic towards him without ignoring facts and the compelling implications of those facts. It is quite clear that the Maharajkumar proved himself, in one word, utterly worthless for the honour of captainship which he managed to have thrust upon him. We say this because a cricket captain is first and last an efficient cricketer and no amount of ability to shine at social functions can make up for lack of that efficiency. A cricket captain is judged by his achievements on the cricket field and not in the 'Salon.' Nor do we agree that Major Naidu is the culprit number one. We hold no brief for Major Nayaudu. We are prepared to accept the findings against him. But if the misfortune of a team and its Captain is due in the first place "in the order of importance," to the negative and passive attitude of a particular member, however senior, the fact, we submit, does not absolve the Captain in any degree but rather emphasises his inefficiency and, let us repeat, his worthlessness.

A Warning

As to Amarnath the Committee has given the pros and cons fully and with complete impartiality, although we are not quite sure that this young man having already suffered much more than enough, could not have been let off more lightly than he has been by the Committee. Be that as it may, the report is an invaluable document as a warning for the future. It sets forth the lessons that cricket authorities in India must learn if India's name is to shine in the cricket world. For, it is a full story of how and why the cricket team failed although on merits it could not have failed. And the report offers suggestions which deserve the fullest consideration of the Cricket Board.

Price Of Subjection

We published yesterday, on the strength of authentic information; some amazing revelations about the difficulties created by the British Government, on grounds of prestige, in recovering the commercial debts owing from Italian nationals to firms in India. Our statements have not been so far contradicted by any responsible authority and, we expect, will not be seriously contradicted in the future. The substance of those statements is that Mr. Mulk Raj Ahuja, the Indan Trade Commissioner at Milan, with the approval of the Indian High Commissioner in London and also of the British Ambassador in Rome, negotiated with Italian officials about the payment of the debts and secured an assurance from the Italian Ministry that all the payments due to the Indian merchants would be paid and, in fact, the Italian Government actually collected the money to be handed over to the merchants. But at this stage—this is the most amazing part of the whole episode—the British Foreign Office informed the India Office that such a negotiation could not be carried on by an Indian Trade Commissioner even with the knowledge and approval of the Indian High Commissioner in London and of the British Ambassador in Rome, since India was not a self-governing Dominion and, therefore, did not enjoy the privilege of negotiating direct with any foreign Power. The India Office, then, communicated with Sir Feroze Khan Noon, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, and with Mr. Ahuja not to proceed with the negotiation.

So far as the financial aspect of the episode is concerned, it appears that in the circumstances stated above the recovery of the debts due to Indian merchants is extremely uncertain, whereas all debts due to British merchants in India trading with Italy have, we understand, all been recovered. It is up to the Government of India to explain if any attempts are to be made to recover the debts due to Indians which Mr. Ahuja was forbidden to recover and, if so, who is to make those attempts.

The constitutional issue involved in the episode is obviously far more important, as being the root cause of the trouble. The pertinent question is: If the Indian Trade Commissioner in Rome is not to safeguard Indian trade interests in Italy who else is? Not the Government of India, for the same objections that were urged against the former can be urged against the latter. If it is held that the Government of India have the necessary power over the agent of the British Government, why cannot the power be transferred to the agent's agent, the Trade Commissioner in Rome? In any case, we refuse to accept the plea that merely because India is not a self-governing Dominion, a representative of her Government has no right even to attempt to persuade a foreign Power to repay the debts due to her nationals. However, the episode shows what a humiliating price India has to pay for her subjection and how urgent is her need to be completely independent. Meanwhile the whole question deserves to be taken up at the next session of the Assembly through interpellations or otherwise.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

The custom of celebrating the beginning of the New Year on January 1 is of doubtful authenticity and recent practice.

All primitive tribes consider that the Year is reborn some time between one year's harvest and next year's spring but opinions differ on the precise time. The ancient Egyptians celebrated on the autumnal equinox (September 21), the Greeks on the winter solstice (December 21), the Romans followed the Greek practice, until Julius Caesar, the great calendar reformer, moved it to January 1.

His reform never really caught on. In the Middle Ages, most Christian countries dated the year from March 25. Anglo-Saxon England preferred December 25. William the Conqueror tried to enforce January 1, his coronation date, but until 1753, England celebrated March 25 as New Year's Day. There is some convenience in beginning the year and a month on the same day. The most logical day for the rebirth of the year, in northern latitudes at least, is the winter solstice, December 21. But it really does not matter two hoots, provided everybody does the same

* * * *

Now the New Year begins at mid-night between December 31 and January 1. But the mid-night happens at different time in different parts of the globe.

By international convention, all days begin at an international Date Line in the Pacific, half-way round the world from Greenwich. 1937 began there at noon on January 1 by Greenwich time. When the New Year began in England, it was 12 noon on January 1 on the Date Line. The New Year got back to the Date Line by noon on January morning in England. At that moment, December 31 had just ended east of the Date Line and January 2 was just beginning west of it. If you cross the Date Line from east to west, you miss out January 1 altogether. If you cross it from west to east, you have January 1 twice. If you find this puzzling, consider the predicament of the famous but unfortunate young lady:—

There was a young lady called Bright
Who could travel faster than light.
She set out one day
In a relative way,
And came back on the previous night.

* * * *

The Duke of Windsor saw in the New Year in the Austrian fashion at Enzesfeld Castle. He was given a sucking pig to hold at mid-night This is supposed to bring good luck.

The Duke then shook hands with the village chimney sweep, the first man to enter the castle in the New Year—also bringing luck.

* * * *

According to a correspondent Lady Houston was a woman who ran a luxury steam yacht, race-horses, and several estates, but her main hobby was managing and writing articles for the "Saturday Review," which she acquired a few years ago.

The English she used was forceful and sometimes crude. She insisted on writing her own articles and punctuating them in her own quaint style. No one dare alter the punctuation or grammar, and her crabbed but legible pencillings were a law unto themselves at the printer's. So blunt was the gospel according to Lady Houston that occasionally the big newspaper distributors had to ban the "Saturday Review" from the book-stalls. She riposted by letting loose hordes of street sellers who sold a special issue of the paper on the cover of which was a portrait of Lady Houston with a muzzle drawn over her mouth and the text: "Banned for speaking the truth!"

Some little time ago a friend got up a matinee of "Journey's End" for the "Not Forgotten" fund, and wrote to Lady Houston for a subscription. He wrote that he did not ask her for a cheque or for her to take stalls, but would she send him a pound to put her on the list of those who had not forgotten the soldiers of the war?

Lady Houston sent him £500, chiefly because of the "Not Forgotten" cause, but also because it was the first and only time she had ever been asked for only a pound.

* * * *

Hitler's New Year message to his people is "All For Germany." General Goering's New Year resolution is to give some of himself to Germany.

For some time he has been making serious effort to reduce his immense bulk. Friendly mauling with his pet lioness is his substitute for a punch-ball. But his la-

(Continued on page 10 Col. 7

Nazi Threat To Europe

Growth Of Defeatist Spirit In Britain

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

The world is waiting with considerable anxiety to learn what answer Hitler will give to the British and French Notes about Spain.

That is exactly what's wrong with the world. It always waits with anxiety to learn what Hitler will do. Fascism has become the active, male principle in this world; Democracy sits passive and waits.

I know no more than anyone else what Hitler will say, though I have listened to all the gossip. But I think I can guess.

He is a man of considerable shrewdness and immense audacity. He has had time to watch our Mr. Eden at work and the French M. Delbos.

Daring Has Paid

On their record is there any reason why he should desist from the course he has adopted in Spain, merely because they have politely asked him to desist?

This is a hard world. A Power like Germany, to which no one listened four years ago, is now the one advancing, aggressive force in Europe, because she has dared to act and to disregard all the verbal remonstrances of London and Paris, and all the pompous resolutions of Geneva. So long as she was gentle and pacific she gained nothing. Daring has paid.

I assume, then, that Hitler will go on daring—in Spain and elsewhere—until he meets with something stiffer than a polite Note from Mr. Eden.

He is playing for high stakes. If he can ensure General Franco's victory, he has got a colony.

Its industries are undeveloped; its agriculture needs only water and science. It has iron and copper ores; it is not over-peopled, and the Moors are rapidly reducing its population.

The very fact that Franco has little Spanish support is an advantage; he will have to lean on Hitler now and for a generation to come.

Planted in Spain, Germany will control strategic positions of immense value in future dealings with Britain and France.

Finally, if Hitler wins here, has he not proved himself the dominant force in Europe, under whose wing the lesser Powers will have to shelter? Why, then, should he give way for gentle words?

Can He Retreat?

There is no doubt something to be said on the other side of the question. Franco is not a heaven-sent leader. The conquest of Spain will evidently be a slow and doubtful business. It will be necessary to send not 10,000 German troops, but perhaps 60,000.

It is said moreover, that these unfortunate conscripts do not relish the job on which they have been sent. They were enlisted to defend Germany, not to conquer Spain.

But can Hitler retire tamely from this enterprise into which he has plunged? He and Mussolini swore that they would forbid the creation of any "Communist" State in Spain, and they use that word to cover any democratic republic, even when it has a Liberal President, as this republic has.

Mussolini might retire, for he can already show a big addition to his Empire. But as yet Hitler has won no Abyssinia.

For my own part I find it hard to believe that Hitler will withdraw from the Spanish struggle—though he will doubtless temporise and agree "in principle"—until he is confronted with something more than a gentle request from London.

What would suffice? One possible course has been suggested in Paris. France might withdraw from the sham neutrality committee, and openly give the Spanish Republic all the help it needs in arms, men, ships and planes.

That would probably suffice; indeed, a threat to take this course might be effective, if the British Government pledged its support to France.

That Russia would continue to help in the same way is obvious.

Warship Patrol

Another suggestion has been made from London. It is that the warships of Britain, France, Germany and Italy should patrol the Spanish coasts and stop the landing of men and arms.

To ensure fair dealing, officers from all four Powers should serve in each ship.

This would be, legally a monstrous course. What right have friendly Powers to blockade the Spanish Republic? But it might do no harm, for unless Franco receives further foreign aid, he cannot win.

One cannot, however, see Hitler assenting, unless Britain and France threatened to operate without him. That might have the desired effect.

What matters, however, is less the precise course that the democratic Powers adopt, than that they should display the will to act.

So soon as they make it clear that, in one way or another, they are resolved to prevent a German conquest of Spain, Hitler will bow to necessity.

A firm speech by Mr. Baldwin would be enough, but someone would have to write it for him.

That miracle will not happen however, untill Mr. Baldwin sees a very different kind of Opposition in front of him. If the Labour Party were doing its duty, and rousing the country to resist the Fascist flood, even Mr. Eden might be stimulated to action.

I know what will be said: This country is not armed; consequently, it can only speak gentle words to Hitler.

This is muddled thinking. It would have some sense if we were isolated. In fact, it comes from Tories who believe in a policy of isolation. They want arms for British Imperial purposes, and not to save the workers of Europe from Fascist dictatorship.

When Labour's Right Wing repeats this argument, however, it is talking nonsense, for it does not stand for isolation. Together, Britain, France, and Russia have an immense preponderance of power.

Someone will remind me here that Hitler has an armada of bombing planes. In the bloody rehearsal of the future war round Madrid, his machines have been tested.

Both in speech and in ease of movement they were hopelessly outclassed by the Russian planes, although these were not the latest model that the Red Army possesses.

Hitler has built his war machine in haste; it has not the technical superiority to deliver a smashing knock-out blow that might win a war at a stroke.

No one who has studied the economic plight of Germany to-day can suppose that she has the staying-power for a long-drawn struggle.

Lion Must Roar

The calculations on which British foreign policy is based to-day are faulty (1) because they are isolationist, and (2) because they overrate German power and underrate the collective strength of the anti-Fascist group.

The result is the growth of this fatalistic, defeatist spirit that unmans us. "We are powerless to-day; therefore, for two years to come, we must shrug our shoulders and endure, as best we may, whatever Italy or Germany may please to do. In two years' time, the British lion may dare to roar again.'

This animal hunts too much alone; he must learn team-work. He is neither powerless nor alone, if only he would believe it.

But the result of waiting for two

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SIANFU REVOLT

As we have suggested earlier, the Chinese who cannot reconcile themselves to submission to Japanese encroachment on their country feel that Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek has let them and their country down. The recent discontent has now taken a definite, if also dangerous, form. According to a Nanking cable "Radical elements including communists, have seized control of Sianfu, according to an official announcement. Their programme features an anti-Japanese policy." This revolt has started in spite of an unmistakable demonstration of the resources and strength of the Nanking Government and inspite of the fact that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is a hostage in the hands of the Nanking authorities. It is, in the circumstances, a desperate action. But this very desperation, we fear, measures the intensity of disillusionment that Chinese patriots have experienced about the Dictator of their country.

SEISMOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Presiding over the Geology section of the Science Congress at Hyderabad, Mr. W. D. West of the Geological Survey of India remarked that "the disease of earthquakes" was chronic in India as in Japan, New Zealand and Italy but regretted that, while in those foreign countries active steps were being taken to combat it, "practically nothing has so far been done." He accordingly pleaded for the initiation of seismological research and for the construction, in the affected areas, of earthquake proof buildings. It is encouraging to learn that the Government of Bihar propose to open a Department of Seismology and that the University of Patna will take up research in the subject. It is certainly better late than never, but the proposed plans may well be expedited.

BRITISH JUSTICE!

The system of selecting European candidates for the I.C.S. without a competitive test, which was found so convenient last year to secure, somehow or other, the desired number of European recruits, is to be followed this year, too, and in the subsequent years. A competitive test was found very inconvenient by a number of European candidates competing with able Indians; hence the new system of admission by the back-door of selection or favouritism. A candidate, it is announced,—probably for the first time—is free to enter for appointment "by both methods". It is clear that those candidates whose parents are not influential enough should not rely on the competitive test only. The implications of the new method should be duly noted by those who incessantly talk of British sense of justice.

COMMENDABLE EXAMPLE

It is reported in the Press that the Viceroy has declined to dine with the Bengal Club, an exclusively European body, on the ground that it does not admit Indians even as guests. If the fact is as reported, we have nothing but praise for the Viceroy's courage in breaking a time-honoured custom and snubbling a body of his own countrymen. The Club deserves tobe snubbed is it is notorious for its colour bar against Indians in their own country. The Viceroy's action may not have any immediate effect on it, but if his example is followed by other Europeans, official or non-official, snobs among them may not be long in learning a lesson which, indeed, they need to be taught

WELCOME BEGINNING

The Bombay Municipal Corporation must be congratulated upon the completion of the first scheme for the housing of the city poor. The tenements, whose opening ceremony was performed by the Mayor on Sunday, are situated at Dharavi, and are built at a total cost of about seven lacs of rupees. They are designed to accommodate about 35,000 persons. The colony is a self-contained unit and represents the first organised Municipal attempt to provide suitable quarters for the poorer section of the public. This is, of course, a very modest beginning and the facts given by the Mayor in his opening speech focus public attention on the immensity of this social problem. A population of nearly three lacs, which is mostly inhabiting the citys' slums at present, will have to be catered for, and the total outlay for building new tenements for them would amount to the colossal sum of fourteen crores of rupees. The problem is, however, one of the gravest that faces the city today, and, inspite of the huge expenditure involved, must be urgently tackled. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the beginning, which is made now, will be followed up by a systematic plan until the stigma of slums is removed from the fair name of Bombay.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, Jan. 10.

In order to remedy under-recruitment of Europeans, the Secretary of State for India proposes to select in 1937, as in 1936, a certain number of candidates for admission to the Indian Civil Service and the Burma Civil Service (Class I), otherwise than by written competitive examination.—News Item.

* * * *

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared at Jharia that the Congress fully supported the cause of the B. N. Railway strikers.

No wonder sensible and sober Indians as well "friends and well-wishers" of India regard the President of the Congress as a very wild visionary.

He imagines a strike and proceeds to offer Congress support while it is a well-known fact established on the two-fold authority of (1) the Government of India and (2) the Railway Agent that there does not exist any dispute at all between the workers and the Railway.

* * * *

The Congress President calls upon Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar to explain his candidature against an official Congress nominee.

The explanation is that Mr. Bhopatkar thinks he enjoys the privilege, by virtue of being a member of the Democratic Swaraj Party, of denying with impunity the fundamental principles of Congress, Democracy and Swaraj.

* * * *

The President proposes to take disciplinary action against Mr. Bhopatkar.

But is it fair to make the D. S. Pleader a victim of something which he does not recognise? In fact Mr. Bhopatkar may quite reasonably argue that he has never heard the word "discipline."

* * * *

In view of the findings of the Beaumont Committee, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, it is rumoured, has fired a telegraphic appeal with the Cricket Privy Council, we mean the Marquess of Willingdon, humbly praying that

(1) Sir John Beaumont and Dr. Subbaroyan should be interned under the Emergency Powers Act,

(2) The Cricket Control Board should be declared illegal under ditto and

(3) The Maharajkumar should be made captain in perpetuity and the sole cricket authority—subject, of course, to instructions that may graciously issued from time to time by the noble Lord and the gallant Major—in India on the admitted ground that he is a matchless social entertainer.

(Here, the Junior Coleague butts in with the suggestion that Vizzy should advertise himself in London society papers as available to hostesses during the season for Balls, Banquets and Receptions).

* * * *

The Committee find that the Manager was always impartial though he was not always strict enough.

What is the idea? Ought the gallant Major to have sent back, say, the Maharajkumar, or should he have passed a sentence of imprisonment plus bar-fetters etc. on Amarnath?

Impartial. Of conrse he was impartial. In fact so strictly impartial was he that he always held aloof from members.

* * * *

A number of candidates are to be selected by nomination "In order to remedy under-recruitment of Europeans" in the Indian Civil Service.

We should have thought that the disease was recruitment of Europeans—if we didn't know the pathology of British Imperialism.

* * * *

It is reported from Nanking that among those who have seized Sianfu are Communists.

Then the duty of Nanking is clear. China must be made to take refuge in the protective Empire of Japan lest she might be captured by her own Communist sons.

* * * *

A pilot took up a passenger in his aeroplane and did some stunts. In one of them he nearly came to grief, and had a hair-breadth escape. As he righted his machine once more he said to his companion: "Now I bet that 50 per cent. of those people below thought we should be killed."

"Yes" said the passenger, "and 50 per cent. of the folks up here thought so too."

Fresh German Troops For Spanish Morocco

But France Determined To See That They Don't Remain There

PARIS, January 10.

France is determined to see that German troops do not remain in Spanish Morocco, states a spokesman of the Foreign Office.

It is too early to say what action France will take if an unsatisfactory reply is received to the French Note which was delivered to the insurgent authorities at Tetuan to-day.

According to the French press 1,200 Germans disembarked at Ceuta on December 27 and another 1,500 at Melilla last Friday.

It is alleged that the Germans are preparing a submarine base at Siddifni and a seaplane base farther South.—Reuter.

NO JAPANESE VOLUNTEERS IN SPAIN

Rumours Branded As Tall Story

TOKIO, Jan. 11.

Rumours that Japanese volunteers are arriving in Spain has dumb-founded Japan, where hitherto no attempt has been made to raise volunteers for Spain. The report is branded as a tall story.—Reuter.

FRANCE PREPARED TO DRAFT PREVENTIVE LAWS

PARIS, Jan. 11.

It is understood that the French Government is prepared to draft any laws necessary to prevent volunteers from going to Spain on condition that control is really enforced all round.—Reuter.

Startling Assertion Made By Insurgent General

SEVILLE, Jan. 11.

The startling assertion that Government aircraft was responsible for bombing the British Embassy on January 8 has been made in a broadcast by General Queipo De LLano.

He said that the object was to induce Britain to take sides against the insurgents.—Reuter.

PAMELA WERNER DONE TO DEATH BY MEDICO?

Post Mortem Reveals Body Mutilated After Death

PEIPING, Jan. 10.

Results of "post mortem" on Pamela Werner are believed to indicate that she was murdered somewhere indoors.

It is understood the doctors have established that the body was mutilated after death, apparently by a person possessing anatomical possibly medical knowledge.

There were no signs of struggle.

It is supposed that the assailant first knocked her unconscious.—Reuter.

GERMANY WELCOMES MOVE

BERLIN, Jan. 11.

The new British suggestion with regard to Spain would, according to well informed circles, be welcomed here as a good example.

If other countries take really effective action Germany would be prepared formally to prohibit departure of any volunteers to Spain, but, it is declared, that in order to make non-intervention effective the French frontier must be closed completely.—Reuter.

ONE KILLED IN ARAB-TURK AFFRAY.

ANTIOCH, Jan. 11.

League observers visiting Rihanie were witnesses to a sharp affray between Turks and Arabs. One person was killed and eight were wounded.—Reuter.

20 YEARS' JAIL FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT

HOSHANGABAD, Jan. 11.

The Political Agent, Bhopal who is invested with powers of a Sessions Judge (special), sentenced Kuddus, a Muslim to twenty years' R. I. on a charge of committing rape on Sukhdevi and robbing, and disfiguring her permanently and also committing murderous assault on her baby in train while travelling alone between Bhopal and Ujjain in August last.—United Press.

MADRAS CHEERS MAHATMA

After Conducting Prayers Gandhiji Leaves For Trivandrum

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at the Central Station Madras, at 5-40 p.m. by the Bombay Express which was due at 5-5 p.m. and was received with cheers of "Mahatmaji-ki-Jai" by a vast crowd including several ladies assembled at the platform and outside the station, in spite of every precaution for not giving wide publicity to Mahatmaji's arrival.

Among the leading citizens present were noticed Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, Mr. K. Santanam M.L.A. and others.

RUSH ON PLATFORM

There was a great rush when the trains arrived with the help of a cordon made by the police and volunteers Mahatmaji could be conducted to his car which immediately drove to Mambalam where he will conduct the evening prayer of the Hindi Prachar Sabha.

Standing on the car with Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar on his left Mahatma Gandhi wrapped up in white Khaddar returned the greetings of thousands of people as the car moved slowly and raised his right hand turning back, requesting the crowd not to follow the car any further.

Mahatmaji broke his silence today on the way at 4-30 p.m. He looked very cheerful when returning the greetings of the crowd come to pay him homage.

AT MAMBALAM

From the Central Station Mahatma Gandhi drove direct to the Hindi Prachar Sabha premises at Mambalam, which were opened by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his visit here. Gandhiji was received by Mr. Harihar Sharma, Secretary of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. Mahatmaji conducted the evening prayer there after which he took bath and light meal and drove to the Thambaram Station. At the Thambaram Station he entrained for Trivandrum.—United Press.

HOW TRAVANCORE WELCOMES HIM

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 11.

Unique honours will be awarded to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of his visit to Trivandrum, by the State and Ezhava Temple Entry Committee.

He will be taken in a huge procession headed by over 20 elephants marching through the principal streets to the Palace.

Earlier in the morning he will worship in the Ananta Padmanabha temple with Harijan boys and visits the Harijan hostel conducted by the Harijan Sevak Sangha. The same evening he will preside over a meeting organised by the Temple Entry Committee.

In the morning of the 14th instant he leaves for Nagercoil 'en route' to Cape Comorin. At Nagercoil he will address a meeting.

On the 15th he takes rest at Cape Comorin and leaves the same evening for Trivandrum.—United Press.

PERRY'S OPPONENT ENTERS HOSPITAL

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.

Vines has entered Hospital suffering from influenza and tonsilities and has been forced to cancel his match with Perry at Detroit on the 12th instant. It is possible that he may be able to play at Pittsburgh on the 15th.

Vines' condition shows that the excusses for his defeats by Perry were not faked.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR FEDERATION?

Princes Chamber Finance And Constitution Comtees Meet

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra presided at Bhopal over a meeting of the Committee of the Princes Chamber, dealing with financial affairs, arising out of the Federation proposals.

Members of the Committee dispersed there yesterday and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani arrived here this morning to attend a meeting this week of the other Sub-Committee, which deals with Constitutional questions.—A. P.

NAZI ACTIVITY IN MOROCCO

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The British Government has received information confirming that there has been considerable German activity recently in Spanish Morocco, but there is no confirmation of the reported landing of German troops.

It is confirmed that fortification work is being conducted on a small scale at Ceuta with the assistance of German technicians, but according to information, hitherto received, this work does not extend beyond the Town (which is owned by Spain and has a different status from the territory in Spanish Morocco).

It is emphasised that Britain does not take too serious a view of the situation in Spanish Morocco.—Reuter.

MONEY POURS IN FOR DEFENCE

CAIRO, Jan. 11.

Subscriptions to the People's Defence Fund, for buying aeroplanes and armaments from Britain, total a million pounds, exceeding all expectations. Money is still pouring in.

All officials are subscribing a month's salary and every one is contributing.—Reuter.

BROOK ABANDONS CAPE RECORD FLIGHT

PARIS, Jan. 11.

Airman Brook, who started on a flight to break Amy Mollison's record of the return-flight to Cape Town has abandoned his flight owing to bad weather.—Reuter.

NAZI WAY OF SERVING WORLD

BERLIN, Jan. 11.

At the new year reception to foreign diplomats, the French Ambassador, M. Poncet represented to Herr Hitler congratulations on behalf of the Papal Nuncio, who was prevented by illness from attending. M. Poncet expressed the hope that in the new year all would work together for a better future with real peace among and within the nations.

Herr Hitler, replying, declared that Germany could look with satisfaction upon the past year. He said:—

"We are increasing the economic independence of Germany because we believe that sound world economy can only be built upon sound economics of individual peoples. Thus by bringing moral, political and economic order to German people, we are serving the rest of the world. The present anxieties should be a warning to all nations to work for real understanding and conciliation.—Reuter.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

Three Killed, Sequel To Communal Clash At Mysore

MYSORE, Jan. 11.

The vicinity of St. Philomena's Church in Mysore was the scene of a clash between Muslims and Christians last night, as the result of a scare produced among the Muslims that Christians were kidnapping their children. A thatched shed and scaffolding attached to the Church were damaged and images in the Church were broken.

The police opened fire causing the death of three persons. A dozen people were injured in the melee. The City Magistrate also received injuries. Reserve Police from Bangalore proceeded to Mysore and the situation is at present under control.—A. P.

CONGRESS NOT BEGGING FOR VOTES

"The Issue before the voters is one of political independence for the country they belong to. It is for them to choose between continuation of Foreign domination and Indian Freedom. If they wanted the latter, which every self-respecting Indian craved for, then the only course left for them was to vote solidly for the Congress. Congress during the last fifty years had been carrying on the struggle for Indian Freedom. There was no other Party worth the name which was contesting the election. There was not a Party or individual contesting on the issue of Indian Freedom."

NOT BEGGING FOR VOTES

"Congress was not begging for votes. Its demand is a matter of right. The voters would not be doing any special favour to the Congress by casting their vote in favour of the Congress. They would only be declaring to the world at large that they were strongly in favour of achieving their freedom and approved of the methods of the Congress in its struggle to achieve Indian Independence."

Thus declared Mr. Shankerrao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee, addressing a meeting on Monday night at the Jamboree Maidan, Worli.

FOR CONGRESS CRITICS.

Mr. Bhagwantrao Mahtre presided over the meeting and in spite of the biting cold there was a large gathering of men and women present. Prof. Dharmanad Kosambi addressing the gathering said that by now every one should be knowing what the Congress stood for. Of course, there were a few Doubting Thomases who ought to be converted. There were many critics of the Congress who made it a point every now and then to ask what had the Congress been doing during the last five or six years? The voters should promptly ask as to what the other people were doing and what they had achieved. Congress had carried on the struggle for freedom during the last fifty years.

ONLY ORGANISED PARTY.

Continung he said that the Congress was the only organised Party in the country, which if the occasion demanded could take up the Governance of the country. There was no other organisation which could be bold enough to do that. Though he was an old man, he was confident that he would be able to see the Congress succeed in the elections and India win her freedom.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, Labour leader in the course of his speech said that the only people who have carried on the struggle and would carry the message of Indian Freedom into the Legislatures were Congressmen. The Trade Union Congress had decided to support Congress candidates and he called upon the workers in that constituency solidly to vote for the Congress Candidates. Capturing the Legislatures by Congressmen was a step forward in the struggle for Indian Independence.

Mr. D. N. Wandreker one of the Congress candidates addressing the meeting said that he and his colleagues were contesting the elections not in their individual capacity but as soldiers of the Congress to carry out the order of the Congress wthin the Legislatures.

FREEDOM OR SLAVERY

Mr. Shankerrao Deo in the course of a stirring Marathi speech said that he for one was not concerned as to who the candidates were. He was before them to remind them of their duty towards the Congress. The elections were being contested by the Congress from one end of the country to the other. It was not a question of capturing one seat here or one seat there. Congress had set up candidates to capture

(Continued on page 10 Col 6)

SCINDIA DIRECTORS DISCHARGED

No Irregularity In Account Books Holds Magistrate

"It is clear that the account books of both, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and of Narottam Ltd. have passed through the hands of experienced and competent auditors, and if there had been any irregularity they would not have certified the balance sheets to be correct."

Thus observed Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, third court, when delivering his judgment ordering the discharge of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, his co-Directors, Accountant and Auditors of the Company, who were charged at the instance of Mr. Ardeshir. R. Subedar, a shareholder of the company in respect of an item of Rs. 13,62,509, which, he stated, had been fraudulently inserted on the "Assets" side in the balance sheet of Narottam Limited.

Dealing with the facts of the case the Magistrate said that on September 23, 1935 the complainant challenged the annual balance sheet presented at the general meeting in respect of an item of Rs. 13,62,509 under the heading "liabilities in the Scindia Co." and in respect of the same item under the heading "Book debts (considered good)" in Narottam Ltd. The complainant left the meeting registering his protest when the balance sheet was passed by a large majority of the shareholders and filed this complaint.

The evidence shows, the Magistrate observed, that the Scindia Co. by a resolution of the Board of Directors took up two shares of Narottam Ltd. and from 1922 the two shares of the face value of Rs. 10,000 each appeared in the balance sheet of the company as part of its assets.

As the operations of Narottam Ltd increased larger sums were advanced to the company and those sums found a place in the balance sheet on June 30 every year. In 1928 Scindia Co. took up the balance shares of 98 of the value of Rs. 9,80,000 as part of the assets of the Scindia Co.

The balance sheet of the Scindia Co. in 1935 showed only Rs. 54,000 as involved in business on account of Narottam Ltd. The Magistrate observed that the reason why a sum as large as Rs. 13,62,509 was due by the Scindia Co. in 1935 is that during that period Narottam Ltd. was not doing business on a large scale and all the moneys and assets of Narottam Ltd. were in the hands of the Scindia Co.

During the trial the complainant repeatedly referred to a promissory note for Rs. 5 lacs. It appears, the Magistrate said that such a note was contemplated but in fact no such note existed in the records of the Scindia Co. and further there was no resolution authorising the execution of such a note.

JUDGMENT.

There is no evidence, the Magistrate held that the item of Rs. 13 lacs had been inserted with a dishonest purpose nor any evidence to draw an inference that the accused wilfully and knowingly allowed the item to appear in the balance sheets.

"Being a layman" the Magistrate observed in his reference to the complainant, "I found great difficulty in making him understand that a criminal case has to be conducted strictly in accordance with the law governing criminal courts and not in the way he liked."

COMPLAINANT WARNED

The Magistrate warned the complainant that he should in future be very careful before filing a criminal case in court. The application made by Mr. Velinker that compensation be paid to the respondents, although not inappropriate, was not granted as an order had already been passed in the High Court.

At the conclusion of order passed by the Magistrate, Mr. Subedar asked "for two minutes time" to clear certain points on the judgment. The Magistrate, however refused the application.

Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the prosecution. The complainant Mr. Ardeshir R. Subedar appeared in person.

Congress Call To Students

EMULATE EXAMPLE OF GUJARAT

Nariman Stresses Need Of Organising Electorate

"We do not belong to the fortunate class of our rivals who have long purses. But I appeal to you as a matter of duty to enlist yourself as volunteers and carry the message of the Congress to every home". In these words Mr. K. F. Nariman gave to the student community a clear call to action, at a meeting of students held on Monday evening at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall.

The meeting is the first of a series to be organised by the Girgaum Congress Committee in connection with the Congress election campaign, now in full swing in the city. Mr. P. R. Lele presided.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that students were generally accused of making very much noise but doing very little work. They passed resolutions and shouted slogans it was alleged, and did nothing constructive. He hoped that the students of Bombay would prove that this charge was unjustified. He cited the instance of the students of the Gujarat Vidyapith, who were doing such good work and asked the Bombay students to emulate their example.

LIVE UP TO YOUR WORDS.

It was not a great appeal that the Congress was making to them. They were not asked to give up their careers and fill the goals. They were simply asked to give their leisure hours for Congress work. The work itself would be both interesting and instructive. Brave words were often heard from the students, who accused other political workers with Right Wing tendencies or with cowardice. Here was an opportunity to show that they themselves could live up to their words.

Mr. Nariman recalled the historic meeting of the A. I. C. C. which was held at the Jain Vidyalaya Hall and said that the students of the Vidyalaya had rendered yeoman service as volunteers on that occasion. They had also served as volunteers at the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations held at the sacred birth-place of the Congress, which was so near to them. He appealed to the students of the Vidyalaya to fulfil the expectation they had aroused by their work on those two occasions.

MRS. MUNSHI'S APPEAL.

Mrs. Munshi, who spoke next said that a large number of workers were needed to carry on the election campaign and the students should volunteer their services. She said that some students might say that they had nothing to do with Councils, as the Councils would not bring them Socialism. But Socialism was a distant slogan and was not the issue before the country. In the meanwhile every Congress candidate must be elected to the Councils.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master said that the students were waking up to a sense of their duty and would not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to show that they were prepared to do something constructive. The future depended on the students and they must show that they were prepared to shoulder their responsibilities. In future some of them may have to run elections and here was an opportunity to get into touch with the voters. The chance should not be thrown away.

ORGANISE VOTERS.

Mr. Nagindas referred to the last elections to the Assembly, when although the sympathy of the voters was with the Congress, owing to lack of proper guidance to them a non-Congress candidate was elected. The Government had thrown a challenge to the Congress and they must show that the people were behind the Congress by properly organising them to vote for Congress.

Hundreds of educated volunteers would be needed to help the people to vote correctly. Therefore he appealed to the students to enlist themselves as volunteers.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that it was unnecessary to appeal to the students to vote for Congress. Nay, it was ridiculous. The students had no doubt about the correctness of the political role of the Congress. He recalled his student days when in 1920-21 the students joined the Non-Co-operation Movement and fought under the banner of the Congress. What the students of 1921 could do, the students of 1937 could do better.

Referring to the A. I. C. C. meeting held at the same Hall, in which he was speaking, he reminded the audience that it was at that Hall that Gandhiji had been appointed the plenipotentiary and sole representative of the Congress. They had done so to show to the entire world that the Congress and the Nation spoke with one voice. They must show once again that the voice of the country is the same as it was when Gandhiji went to England as India's sole representative.

Mr. Patil said that he was absolutely confident of the victory of the Congress. But they had to deal with a very big constituency. Nearly three lacs of people had to record their votes in Bombay and to get them to do so correctly a large number of volunteers were needed. The success of the Congress work did not depend on mercenaries but entirely on the students and their help.

DO YOUR LITTLE BIT.

Mr. Lele said that it was not an election meeting proper, because they were not going to ask the students to vote for Congress. That would be unnecessary. But the meeting had been convened to recruit volunteers. He said that certain people held that students should have nothing to do with politics. Students should not "fall" into politics, they said. The speaker asked "who else should take to politics, if not students." Senile old men? Those who had slaved in the offices and shops for 10 or 12 hours a day? Students, at least of the present generation, know that they had to do their little bit for the Congress and the country.

Referring to the Congress candidates, Mr. Lele said that they were not men picked up somewhere; not men with questionable reputations; not men who had made their piles in other walks of life and sought the Congress ticket as a pastime.

Winding up the proceedings Mr. Lele said that they depended upon the Mahavir Vidyalaya to supply the first dozen volunteers and called upon them to go to the Congress House as soon as possible and enlist themselves as volunteers.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF CONGRESS

U. P. T. U. C. Decides To Take Disciplinary Action Against "Rebels"

CAWNPORE, Jan. 11.

The United Provinces Provincial Trade Union Congress is falling into line with the All-India Congress Committee in the matter of disciplinary action against recalcitrant members of the Union.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held yesterday, with Mr. Rajaram Sastri in the Chair, it was decided that disciplinary action should be taken against such members as oppose candidates for election in Labour constituencies supported by the Parliamentary Board of the All-India Congress Committee. It was further resolved that two members be expelled for their alleged "anti-Working Class activities in connection with the forthcoming election".—A. P.

MORE WORKERS JOIN STRIKE

KHARAGPUR, Jan. 11.

All strikers are firm and peaceful. More workers have joined the strike.—United Press.

GERMAN ALLEGATION'S AGAINST FRANCE

BERLIN: January 11.

On the eve of Hitler's reception to Foreign diplomats, Franco-German relations, which were worst for years, have not improved by the campaign of violent attacks against France suddenly sprung up in the German Press.

It is asserted that the French General Staff have prepared plans to annex Spanish Morocco, and says that the recent French accusations against Germany were designed to divert attention from French plans.

The "Volkischer Beobachter" publishes prominently an article declaring that Paris wants war in Morocco, and comments that Germany in the last hour utters a warning, and is determined to prevent this game being played at her expense.

London will have to consider seriously whether it is to her interest to see a strong French fortress coming into existence opposite Gibraltar.—Reuter.

BEAUMONT REPORT: FULL TEXT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

The Cricket Control Board have released to-day the Beaumont Committee Report relating to the last visit of the Indian Test Team to England.

Following is the full text of the report:—

"The Board of Control for Cricket in India at its meeting held on the 20th September 1936 appointed a Committee, composed of Sir John Beaumont as Chairman, Sir Sikandar J. Hyat Khan and Dr. P. Subbaroyan, to enquire into the conduct of the entire tour of the Indian team to England, with special reference to questions of discipline, such as the Amarnath incident and the causes which led to lack of co-operation and co-ordination amongst the various members of the team.

Sir Sikandar Resigns.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan resigned from the Committee on his appointment as Revenue Member of the Punjab Government, and has taken no part in its deliberations.

At the time when the team arrived in Bombay Dr. Subbaroyan was engaged on urgent business at Simla and was not able to be in Bombay.

Members of the team (except Ramaswami), therefore, were interviewed by the Chairman alone.

The Chairman gave an assurance to members of the team that the opinions of individuals would be treated as confidential and that the Committee would submit its conclusions to the Board of Control without referring in detail to the evidence.

In England.

The Manager of the team Major, J. A. Brittain-Jones, Jahangir Khan and Dilawar Hussain, both of whom played for the team in England, and C. S. Naidu are remaining in England and their evidence has not been available.

Major C. K. Naidu has not yet returned to India and it is understood that he is not expected back for some months.

The Committee have therefore been unable to take his evidence, which is unfortunate because certain criticisms have to be passed on his conduct, and it is clearly desirable that he should have the opportunity of giving his views. The Committee do not feel justified in delaying their Report until his return, but criticism on the conduct of Major Naidu must be taken subject to the qualification that his explanation has not been asked for.

To Avoid Mistakes.

The Captain was good enough to come specially to Bombay in November when he made a full statement to the Committee.

We apprehend that the object of the enquiry is to ascertain the mistakes which were made in relation to the present tour with a view to avoiding such mistakes in future; and that this necessarily involves our considering principally those aspects of the tour in which there was lack of success.

We desire, however, to make it quite clear that in our view the tour looked at from every angle, is not to be regarded as having been a failure.

It is satisfactory to note that all members of the team are enthusiastic as to the reception they received from the English crowds all over the country, and we are certain that they would never have received such reception if they had not played in the true sporting spirit.

In our view, it reflects the greatest credit on the Captain and other members of the Team that despite internal difficulties and lack of success on the field they continued to show a bold front to their opponents and to play the game in the right spirit. We have no doubt that as a result of this tour a warm welcome will await the next Indian team which tours England.

Lack Of Co-operation.

At the same time we are confident that the team did not enjoy that measure of success on the field which its cricketing abilities justified even after making allowance for the ill-luck in matters of weather and casualties and that there was, as the terms of reference suggest, a serious lack of co-operation and co-ordination amongst the various members of the team and it is that aspect of the matter to which we have directed our attention.

Inherent in Composition.

We think that some of the causes for this state of affairs were inherent in the composition of the team. In the first place the Board of Control appointed as Captain Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, who had no experience of first-class cricket in England and very little experience of captaining first class sides.

In some of the duties appertaining to the post of Captain, particularly in his relations with the Captains of the opposing teams and in representing the team at social functions, the Maharajkumar was brilliantly successful. But, there is a strong feeling amongst most members of the team that he was not successful as a Playing Captain, and that he did not understand the placing of the team or changing of bowling and never maintained any regular order in batting.

Inefficient Captain.

It is obviously impossible for us to determine whether these views are justified. We cannot hold an inquest on the numerous matches which took place in England, nor are we able to obtain the views on the subject of those who played against the Indian Team or of experts who watched the matches.

Without, therefore, expressing any opinion as to the efficiency of the Captain on the field we merely note that the team as a whole considered that he was not efficient, and it is difficult for the players to co-operate whole-heartedly as a team and give always of their best when they felt that their efforts were being nullified by inefficient captaincy.

In the second place we think that a mistake was made in the number of players included in the team.

At its meetung on 16th Feb. 1936 the Board of Control selected seventeen players to proceed to England and reported that the following players would be available in England if required, namely Amarsingh, Jehangir Khan, Dilawar Hussain and the Nawab of Pataudi.

Subsequently C. S. Nayudu joined the team, but Amarnath was sent back to India.

From the beginning of July Jehangir Khan and Dilawar Hussain played regularly and after the third Test Match when Mahomed Nissar returned to India, S. M. Hadi also played in most of the matches.

Left Idle.

Amarsingh played in all the test matches and a few other matches. The result was during part of the season there were eight to ten members of the regular team who were left idle, and as the policy was adopted of endeavouring to play in every match the best available team, the same players remained idle for weeks together.

We may take as an illustration the case of Palia who played well in the first Test Match but never had another game for two months, although quite fit.

If young men are taken to England and invited to keep themselves physically fit and then left for weeks together with nothing whatever to do, it is almost inevitable that they will seek less healthy recreations than cricket, and if any intrigues are on foot they are likely to be fostered by idle members of the team.

Give Chances for All.

We think that in the case of touring teams it should be clearly understood that all members of the team are considered fit to represent India in ordinary County matches and that they should be given as much play as possible. It is, of course, clear that the best team has to be selected for the test matches, and it may be necessary to play the full team together in some other matches in order to get them to work together on the field. But the best team ought not to be taken on every occasion, even though the result may be a loss of certain matches which might otherwise have been won.

Mistake in Taking Reserves.

We think too that a mistake was made in allowing Indians who were not members of the team but who happened to be available in England to play.

An exception might be made in the case of a player like Amarsingh whose presence in the test matches was necessary, if there was to be any hope of success. But, generally speaking, we think that players who are not members of the touring team ought only to be allowed to play in cases of emergency due to casualties.

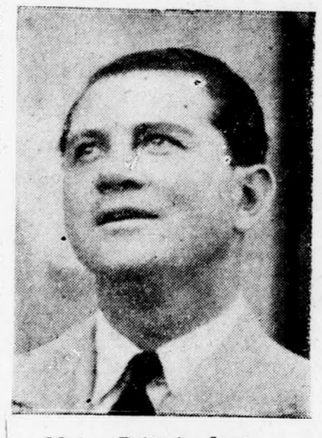
It is bound to cause dissatisfaction amongst the regular members of the team if others are brought in to compete with them.

We may illustrate the playing of Dilawar Hussain as wicket keeper in the third test match in preference to Hindlekar.

The Captain's view shared by the team generally is that Hindlekar is somewhat better wicket-keeper but Dilawar Hussain is considerably a better batsman.

Had they both been members of the touring team it would have been a matter for the Captain to consider whether he would sacrifice something in the matter of wicket-keeping in order to strengthen his batting, but as Dilawar Hussain was not a member of the touring side we think that it was wrong in principle to have played him in preference to Hindlekar.

Greater the number of players



Major Brittain Jones

Major Naidu

the Captain had to choose from, the greater was the chance of his being accused of favouritism in the selection of teams.

Selection Committee Blamed.

We think that the combination of a large number of players together with the omission by the Board of Control to appoint a Committee for the selection of the Test Teams were amongst the causes that led to friction in the team.

In the case of future teams, we think that if the services of Indian cricketers in England are to be utilised, conditions should be formulated by the Board of Control when the team is selected and that of such players are to be available after a particular date, they should be required from that date to join the side and contracts with other members should be terminated.

The selection of test teams should also not be left to the sole discretion of the Captain.

There should be either a Selection Committee which would include the Captain or a Committee to advise the Captain in the matter.

Pleasure Trip.

Allegations are made before us that some members of the team went after women and appeared to think that they had been sent to England for the purpose of enjoying themselves with cricket as a secondary object.

It is impossible for such allegations to be proved without taking evidence from England and we therefore refrain from mentioning any details, but in connection with future tours we should make this recommendation with every emphasis, "in the contract which every player signs or in some other contemporary document the player should be warned that he was being sent on a tour to represent Indian cricket and that it was his duty to keep himself physically fit, and that if the authorities in control of the tour consider that a player was devoting too much attention to pleasure, staying up too late at night or indulging in other dissipation, he would be liable without further warning to be sent back to India.

Discipline.

Unless Indian teams learn to appreciate the value of discipline, we are of the opinion that it is useless for India to take part in international cricket.

At the time of selection of the team there were already dissensions among certain members and the team was tended from the earliest days on board the ship to split into cliques. In particular Major Nayudu and Wazir Ali were not on good terms with each other and were not prepared to co-operate in the support of the Captain.

The Captain of the team who sailed with them did not succeed in bringing the members together and the Manager was not with the team until they reached England. This we think was a mistake, as the manager ought to have sailed with them.

Nayudu Did Not Co-operate.

There is a great deal of evidence that Major Nayudu throughout the tour refused to co-operate in any way with the Captain, the suggestion being that he was disappointed in not being Captain himself and was not anxious that the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram should be a success.

This subject has been dealt with in the Manager's letter dated August 13, 1936, to the President of the Board of Control.

As already mentioned we have not had an opportunity of hearing Major Nayudu's explanation but the evidence before satisfies us that in fact Major Nayudu did hold himself aloof from the team and did not offer any help to the Captain and that he was much keener in the field when acting as the Captain himself than when acting under the regular Captain. We think that his conduct had very serious effect on the morale of the team generally.

We also think that his refusal to assist in selecting the team for the second test match and his omission to apologise to Amir Elani against whom he had made unjustifiable allegations take a great deal of explaining and seem to indicate a spirit totally at variance with that which should have been displayed by a senior member of the touring team.

Wazir Ali, the next most senior member of the team, did not show any hostility to the captain, but he does not appear to have taken any active steps to co-operate with the captain or to set an example in that respect to the other members of the team.

Captain's Party.

There is a fairly general feeling amongst the members of the team that the Captain had his favourites and that at any rate in the latest stages of the tour the one way to keep in the Captain's good books was to avoid showing any friendliness and even to show hostility towards Major Nayudu and this might to some extent have influenced Major Nayudu's conduct.

Our view on the available evidence is that the captain when he suspected there was a party against him which desired to have Nayudu as Captain endeavoured to meet the situation by creating a party of his own, and that he showed favour to some members of the team and did not treat all members impartially.

A strict attitude of impartiality on the part of the captain would have been the best way of endeavouring to bridge the differences between the various members of the team and the policy of the captain in having his own party tended to increase those differences.

Manager Impartial.

With regard to Major J. A. Brittain-Jones, the Manager, a great majority of the team have no complaint whatever to make that he was inclined to be strict.

They considered that he was competent and did his best in difficult situations and was always strictly impartial between various members of the team. We agree with this view except that if some of the evidence before was correct, the Manager was not strict enough.

Discipline on Field.

With regard to the question of discipline, we are glad to say that there was no evidence of any breach of discipline on the field.

"Stand Down" Incident.

The captain in his letter dated 28th July to the President of the Board of Control referred to an incident which took place at Manchester before the second Test Match in which Merchant suggested that the Captain should stand down from the team.

We are satisfied that this suggestion was made by Merchant entirely on his own responsibility and without previous consultations with any member of the team.

He told the Captain that the view which he was expressing was shared by a large number of members of the team, and we think that the Captain misunderstood him to say that he represented the team.

The evidence of Merchant and the rest of the team is that there had been no meeting or consultation about this matter and that merchant was speaking entirely on his own responsibility.

The Captain rather resented the suggestion and mentioned it to some members of the team and after the interview, a meeting was held between certain members of the team, who would have welcomed the adoption of Merchant's suggestion at which the position was discussed, and it was decided to do nothing. Merchant, thereupon apologised to the Captain for the suggestion. We think that Merchant's conduct was ill-advised, but we are satisfied that the suggestion he made was made privately to the Captain, and that it could not be regarded in any sense as a breach of discipline.

Amarnath Episode.

Coming now to the question of Amarnath, it is necessary to refer to one preliminary matter which has been brought out to our notice.

It appears that in March 1936, and as we are given to understand before Amarnath had accepted the Board's invitation to be a member of the touring side—a fact which can be verified by the Board—Amarnath sent a series of telegrams to the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram asking him for a substantial loan, in order to enable him to accept the Board's invitation.

The amount for which he originally asked was Rs. 6,000, which was ultimately reduced to such a sum as the Maharajkumar would like to send.

The Maharajkumar did not reply to these wires and tells us that when he ultimately saw Amarnath, the latter said that the request had been made at the instance of a third party a story which does not sound convincing.

The telegrams were not before the Committee when Amarnath was interviewed and he was not questioned about them.

On the face of it the episode appears to us to be discreditable to Amarnath and we think that the Maharajkumar would have been abundantly justified in refusing to have him in the team. But as this attitude was not adopted and Amarnath was allowed to go with the team, we think that his conduct must be taken into consideration against him.

The episode may well explain some coolness towards him on the part of the Captain.

Amarnath Sent Back.

The actual incidents which led to Amarnath being sent back to India are substantially not in dispute. Amarnath has made a written statement to the President of the Board of Control in which he admits all the material facts before the particular incident in the pavilion at Lords on 18th June. Amarnath had been called to task by the Manager twice whilst playing against Leicester.

Amarnath who was bowling asked to be given third man and Captain refused. There is some difference between the versions of the Captain and Amarnath as to this incident.

The Captain says that last man was in and that Amarnath was bowling inswingers which did not require a third man. On the other hand Amarnath says that the request he made was before the last man was in and that he was bowling outswingers.

On the latter point Amarnath is supported by wicket-keeper Hindlekar who says that Amarnath was bowling outswingers and that in his views third man was required.

Amarnath seems to have shown some temper on the field but was not guilty of any breach of discipline and continued to bowl. After the match, the Manager asked Amarnath to apologise to the Captain for his display of temper and Amarnath did apologise, but the Captain says, and no doubt correctly, in a very half-hearted manner.

The other incident took place during the Cambridge match and the importance of this incident is that Amarnath admits that the Manager threatened to send him back to India, as his behaviour was not proper and his language was foul.

Full Powers.

Amarnath says he told Manager that if he wanted to send him back to India he had full power to do so and that he Amarnath did not want any second chance as he had not consciously offended anybody. Whether this statement of Amarnath amounted to a humble submission to the will of the authority or to a defiant invitation to the manager to do his worst would depend on the manner in which the statement was made but in view of the extreme reluctance which Amarnath showed subsequently on being sent back to India, we think that it may be taken that the Statement was made defiantly.

On the 18th June it appears that Wazir Ali was to go in to bat on the fall of the first wicket that morning and Amarnath on the fall of the second wicket and they both put on pads early in the morning.

There was a long stand by those who were batting and when the first wicket fell the Captain sent in Amarsingh in order to make runs quickly and at the fall of the second wicket Nayudu was sent in order to give him some practice. Ultimately Wazirali went in late in the evening and Amarnath followed him and had only about ten minutes batting before the drawing of stumps. Amarnath seems to have been annoyed at being kept waiting for so long and also at the suggestion that he was not fast enough scorer to be sent in early. When he returned to the dressing room, he lost his temper and behaved in a childish and ill-mannered way.

He did not address any remarks to the Captain but as the Captain was present in the dressing room, in our opinion Amarnath's conduct amounted to a breach of discipline.

Later that night Amarnath tendered a written apology to the Captain but he admits that he only did so after he was satisfied that the Manager intended to carry out his threat of sending him back to India.

Inexusable

We think Amarnath's conduct was quite inexcusable and that it was necessary in the interests of the team as a whole and of Indian Cricket generally, that disciplinary action should be taken against him in view of his defiant attitude when warned at Cambridge that the acceptance of a written apology would not have met the situation. At the same time there are certain matters in Amarnath's favour which should be borne in mind.

(1) He is only 25 years of age and the strain of playing first-class cricket as a member of a losing side in which he could never afford to fail either with bat or ball must have imposed considerable tax on his nervous system and this may afford some excuse for his loss of temper (2) he was admittedly one of the members of the team who always tried his hardest in all matches (3) he was not guilty of any breach of discipline on the field or in the public; his loss of temper took place in the Indian dressing room and the whole incident was a purely domestic affair (4) he never denied facts on which his expulsion was based and seems to have resisted ill-advised attempts of certain sections in India to convert him into a popular hero.

We are satisfied that in sending Amarnath back to India the Captain and the Manager acted solely in accordance with their conception of the interests of the team and of Indian cricket as a whole, and that there is not the slightest foundation for any suggestion that they were actuated by motives of vindictiveness or by any other improper motive. At the same time we are constrained to say that in our view the punishment meted out to Amarnath was in the circumstances too severe and that a suspension from play for say, a fortnight, would have met the case adequately.

It is to be remembered that expulsion from the Team is the most drastic punishment available and exposes the expelled member to all sorts of rumours as to the conduct of which he has been guilty.

The punishment, so far as we know, has never been inflicted upon any member of any other touring team, though we apprehend that there must have been a good many cases of domestic friction.

It is of the greatest importance that discipline should be maintained and in the interests of the future of Indian tours, we think that the best course may be to allow the sentence on Amarnath to stand, but to resolve that as Amarnath's conduct involved no breach of discipline on the field and no moral turpitude, he is to be regarded as having expiated his offence and ought not to be debarred in future from taking part in Indian cricket.

Any such resolution would, we think, be dependent on Amarnath tendering an apology to the Board of Cricket Control.

BEAUMONT REPORT CONCLUSIONS

To summarise our conclusions:—(1) We attribute lack of co-operation and co-ordination to the following causes placed in the order of importance (a) The conduct of Major Nayudu in holding himself aloof from the team and his failure to offer any support to the Captain (b) the policy of the Captain in forming his own party and not treating all members of the team with strict impartiality. This policy destroyed any chance there might have been of healing the existing dissensions (c) the feeling, whether justified or not but shared by practically the whole team the Captaincy in the field was very faulty (d) the presence in England of too many idle players; (2) no blame for any failure of the team attaches to the manager except that the manager should have formulated written directions as to the conduct to be pursued by members engaged in the match, when off the field for example, the hour at which the players should return to their hotel. Nothing of the sort seems to have been done; (3) there were no breaches of discipline on the field; (4) Amarnath was guilty of ill-mannered and rude conduct in the presence of the Captain, but only in a private place. Having regard to the warnings previously given to him, the Captain and the Manager were right in taking disciplinary action against him, but they committed an error of judgment in the severity of the punishment inflicted.—A.P.

THEY HAVE NO PROGRAMME

Calcutta Paper On Muslim League Nominees

"Comrade," the newly-started Nationalist Muslim journal of Calcutta, edited by Mr. Mujibur Rehman, writes editorially:—

"Unfortunately most of those who have stood of election, except perhaps the Congress candidates, have no definite programme to follow. The All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board has certain principles and a defined policy and programme. But in Bengal they have made a mess of the whole thing. The manner in which the Muslim League Parliamentary Board for Bengal has been formed, the events that followed its formation, the personnel of the Board and the way in which candidates have been chosen by the Board have forced us to the conclusion that so far as Bengal is concerned the objects of the Central Parliamentary Board are not going to be achieved. There are many among the members of the Board and the candidates set up by it who temperamentally as well as on account of the atmosphere in which they live and move are absolutely incapable of subscribing to the creed and programme of the League. They have accepted them evidently with mental reservation."

RECOMMENDED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

GAUHATI, Jan. 9.

Mr. S. R. Dutt, Secretary of the Assam Congress Parliamentary Board, has reported the names of Mr. T. R. Phookan of Gauhati, Mr. Luxmikanta Barua of Sibsagar and Mr. Surendranath Buragohain of Jorhat to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, for disciplinary action being taken against them as they are opposing Congress nominees.—United Press.

Manmad Support To Congress Candidates

(From A Correspondent.)

MANMAD, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Nandgaon Taluka Congress Committee a largely attended public meeting was held on Saturday last in the Bhendibazar Maidan at Manmad with Mr. D. L. Pathak in the chair. Speeches supporting the candidatures of the Congress candidates, namely, Messrs. Sajan Patil, Lalchand and Hire from the Eastern District of Nasik, were delivered by Messrs. Potnis, B. R. Shivankar, Sajan Patil and Lalchand of Rawalgaon. There was great enthusiasm in the meeting and it is strongly hoped that the voters of Manmad will vote for these candidates only. The meeting terminated late at night and the Party left for Malegaon.

Record Of Rights Act For Osmanabad And Aurangabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 10.

According to a communique issued by the Nizam's Government to-day a Record of Rights Act has been introduced in Osmanabad and Aurangabad Districts.

The communists adds "It is also prescribed that Government will not render assistance in collection of land revenue or rent to superior holders if their claim is not supported by entries in the record.

NAZI THREAT TO EUROPE

(Continued from Page 6).

years before he plucks up courage to roar, will be that there will be no Europe to save.

The key to the future lies in Spain, and it must be turned now. An attempt to buy Hitler out by offering him colonies elsewhere, which some are discussing, would only confirm him in his belief that everything can be won by audacious violence. The more we retreat, the further will he advance.

The time to consider concessions will come when the democratic Powers have demonstrated their unity and their will to resist.

It is useless for us to address such appeals to Mr. Baldwin. He will listen only when a united working-class hurls its demand at Westminster.

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

LAND TAXATION IN INDIA—VIII

POPULAR DEMAND FOR REDUCTION AND THE FUTURE

Will The New Legislatures Tackle The Question And Settle It Equitably?

By MANEKLAL VAKIL

The popular outcry against this post war and even prior enhancement system has been continuous and has assumed for 30 years more vocal form in 1924 and later. Before the Non-co-operation days of 1921 the Indian National Congress was persistently asking for a permanent settlement. The Provincial conference of the landlords of the Gujarat in the Bombay Presidency in 1918 and again in 1919 unanimously adopted resolutions which demand a permanent settlement with an appreciable reduction in the prevailing high rates of assessment. The Gujarat Land Holders' Association of Kaira submitted a detailed answer to the questionnaire of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, Bombay, of 1924. Inspite of these demands for reduction the Assessment Committee made their recommendations for increases against which started a popular agitation in the famous Bardoli Taluka of the Surat District.

BARDOLI ENQUIRY

The Bombay Government after a strong and prolonged agitation arrived at a compromise by appointing a special Inquiry Committee for Bardoli against this enhancement to be presided over by a Judicial Officer and the Broomfield Report was the outcome of it, when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, instructed by Sardar Patel, appeared on behalf of the Bardoli Khatedars and had to withdraw under protest of the Revenue Officers' refusing to disclose facts in cross-examination before the said Inquiry Committee. The scope of the inquiry was of a limited character and the fundamental issue as to the basis of the Land Revenue Policy was studiously excluded from the terms of reference. The same studious care is to be observed under the terms of reference of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India appointed by His Majesty's Government in London. The Bureaucratic Executive Government are already aware of their weak position on the fundamental issue which is adversely commented upon by the various official special Committees or Commissions who dealt with this question as within the scope of their inquiry. The Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee of 1924-25 have made a recommendation of standardising an assessment at a flat rate not exceeding 25 per cent. of the annual value, (recommendation No. 24.) The annual value for agricultural land is defined in recommendation No. 21 as the gross produce of landless cost of production including the value of the labour actually spent by the farmer and his family on the holding and the return for enterprise. Large owners are recommended for being subjected to a tax on income or to succession duty or both. The reduction to a flat rate of 25 per cent. of the annual value should be accompanied by an increase in the local rates subject to a maximum of 25 per cent. of the Revenue Assessment.

KAIRA LAND HOLDERS' DEMANDS

The land holders of Kaira in 1925 demanded legislation to fix the assessment with due regard to the value of non-agricultural land and to the net profits of agriculture in the case of arable lands and that the rate of tax based on such value or net profits should always be determined by the legislature. They also indicated clearly that the net profits can only be arrived at by deducting, therefrom, the following items (1) interest on the mortgage value of the field assessed; (2) Remuneration for the accounting and (13) depreciation and organisation (3) cost of ploughing; (4) Manuring; (5) sowing; (6) weeding; (7) watering when necessary; (8) watching crops; (9) cutting; (10) husking (11) Marketing; (12) accounting and (13) depreciation of cattle, and Implements and (14) Reparations to the hedges of the soil etc. Ricordo's Theory of Rent accepted by the English Economists for the purpose of taxing the income of the English landed estates has been definitely rejected by all Indian writers as not applicable to the share of the state as land tax collected directly or indirectly from the peasant. This theory if at all applicable can be applied to the estates of the intermediate large land holders by extending the tax on income of the rent realised by them from their peasants as tenants.

ZAMINDARS FAVOURED

The Bureaucracy has always fought shy of incurring the odium of and offending these large Zamindars and their income has been specifically excluded from the Indian Income Tax Acts notwithstanding the so many opportunities of amending the Acts since 1860. They have equally evaded all recommendations of the various commissions for not revising land assessment by executive action. The Royal Commission on decentralization of 1908 in para 252 recommended:—"The general principles of assessment as the proportion of the net profits of the land which the Government shall be entitled to take and the period of settlement should be embodied in Provincial legislation instead of being left to the executive order as is the case outside Bombay Even in Bombay it is not wholly embodied in the Land Revenue Code but is left by rules made thereunder to the vagaries of executive policy." The Government of India succeeded in persuading Lord Morley not to give effect to the above recommendation who wrote in his despatch No. 91 dated 21st October 1910. "It is not expedient for the present to take action on this proposal." The J. P. C. in discussing the India Bill of 1919 reported in para 11 enjoining this duty on the Government of India in these words.

"The Committee are impressed by the objections raised by many witnesses to the manner in which certain classes of taxation can be laid upon the people of India by executive action without in some cases any statutory limitation of the rates and in any other cases and adequate prescription by statute of the methods of assessment the basis of revising the land assessment ought to be brought in closer regulations by statute as soon as possible the people who are most affected by the pitch of assessment have no voice in the shaping of the system, and the rules are often obscure and imperfectly understood by those who pay the revenue. The subject of land revenue is one which probably would not be transferred to Ministers the system should be established on a clerk statutory basis before this change takes place." Section 80 A clause 3 A of the Government of India Act of 1919 and rule 2 thereunder seem to control any increase of taxation including land revenue by executive action. Inspite of this provision increased revenue assessment both on agricultural and non-agricultural lands are being carried out, though the question has not yet been raised in a Court of Law to test the illegal, unconstitutional and unauthorised increase by executive action. Even the J. P. C. Report of 1934 of the New India Bill which is now passed into India Act of 1935 in rejecting the claims to special protection of Zamindari interests by "a statutory declaration which would have the effect of maintaining unaltered and unalterable for all times however strong the justification for its modification might prove to be in the light of changed circumstances, every promise or undertaking of the kind made by the British Government in the past" definitely remarks "we could not contemplate so far reaching a limitation upon the natural consequences of the change to responsible government." (Vol. 1 para 371.)

GRAZING GROUNDS

The question of Reserve Forests and the provision of more grazing grounds to the cattle of the agriculturists or to the cattle farming, the roaming shepherds, and the question of the grazing fees to be levied from the latter are special problems which could not be gone into fully in this general question of land taxation. Lord Linlithgow's present activity as Viceroy to encourage cattle breeding has induced local Governments and the revenue officers to look for more grazing grounds for such encouragement. On the other hand Lord Linlithgow's Commission have come to the following conclusion in their report "after an extensive survey of the possibilities of the extension of grazing land, we are of opinion that no large additions to the existing grazing areas are possible and effort should therefore be concentrated to increasing the productivity of the land already grazing grass. The scope for such efforts is very great." A careful use of the existing grazing land and the storage of silage are also recommended as future possibilities requiring much propaganda. Until the Village Panchayats are properly formed and the peasant re-educated into the duties of looking after the common affairs of the village, all such recommendations are difficult to be carried out but need not take long if the Panchayats and the literacy of the peasant are first attended to.

THE FUTURE

Under the India Act of 1935, Provincial Autonomy, involves the control of land taxation by a local legislature, and it remains to be seen how the new Provincial Legislatures with Upper and Lower Chambers are going to work the whole question of Land Revenue in light of the experiences of the last 100 years or more—which have left the peasantry in an utterly impoverished and helpless condition. The phenomenal fall of world prices since 1929 accentuating the earlier steady fall of agricultural produce since 1920, have made it a very strong case for reduction in Land taxation, and still the executive government of the Provinces chooses to carry on the existing policy of land assessment leaving it to the Central Government to adopt the remedies of currency and inflation and tariff-protection to stop the agrarian discontent from reaching this climax. In 1931-32 for instance the U. P. Zamindars were remitted half the land revenue while the Zamindars were ordered by Government to remit 14 annas to the peasant. The fall in the prices of Indian wheat in competition with foreign wheat from Australia and elsewhere had to be counter-acted by an import duty on foreign wheat. The juggleries of modern finance have upset all calculations based upon theories and rules of the orthodox economists of the 19th century and even so the Provincial Finance Member simply tries to carry on without going into the root of the problems of land taxation in India. Even in the New Provincial Autonomy the juggleries of currency and tariffs further complicated by Imperial influence, will not make it an easy problem which awaits solution at the hands of Provincial Ministers of Finance under the handicap of the safeguarding power of the Governor or Governor General to protect the larger interests made still more powerful in organisation through the Upper Chamber in some Provinces.

New Zealand ESTABLISHES Basic Wages

But Decision Does Not Apply To Non-Unionized Professions

The New Zealand Industrial Commission, which has received rule the industrial field wherever labour is unionized, carried out the Socialist government's instructions recently and established a new principle of industrial relations with the declaration of a basic wage for all adult men and women workers.

The court took this step under powers conferred legislatively six months ago and after hearing much testimony on the subject of workers' needs and what industry could bear. The rates fixed are about Rs. 60 for men and about Rs. 25 for women and are set under government instructions that directed the court to take into consideration general economic conditions and the necessity of enabling a man to support in a "fair and reasonable standard of comfort" a wife and three children.

Judge Page, in announcing the court's decision, revealed that exports this year would mount to within about Rs. 30 lakhs of 1928, the pre-depression high year, but that imports, which had fallen by one-third in the depression years had been climbing back more slowly and were still only 75 per cent. of the 1928 figures.

ONLY FOR UNIONIZED WORK

The court decided it was intended to fix a rate not higher than the least skilled and least remunerative work likely to be covered by industrial agreement between employers and unions. The decision does not apply to those fields where labour is non-unionized, the chief of which is agriculture, but farm workers are taken care of by a special government act that has already set minimum rates and standards of comfort for them and provided them a month's holiday on pay and board allowance each year.

Labourites, who asked a minimum of about Rs. 100 for men and about Rs. 60 for women, were disappointed at the result and they sharply criticized the action of the court which they declared had acted against the intention of the Legislature.

Labour in general however, welcomes the court's decision in putting wages on a weekly, instead of an hourly, basis. Wage rates, are now based on the forty-hour week, which is rapidly coming to mean a two-day week-end here.

HOW TO IMPROVE

MISERABLE HOUSING CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY

Mayor's Scheme For Providing Decent Lodging To The Working Class

The following extracts from the Mayor's speech at the opening of the Matunga Labour colony, will be read with interest, particularly his suggestions for a scheme of healthy tenements.

I have seen scores of places in the City in more fashionable localities and also miserable hovels where often between half a dozen people and a dozen people are herded together in the most insanitary surroundings and yet paying rents which are far more fanciful than either the nature of the accommodation or the condition of the tenements could justify. Compared to those places both the accommodation supplied and the rents to be charged in this colony will appear to be as reasonable as circumstances permit.

The housing problem in Bombay has been one of extreme urgency at every stage of the development of the City and although since the Plague serious attempts have been made by the Government, the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust, the Railways and the Millowners towards improving the housing accommodation, the problem has remained well nigh unsolved and 81 per cent of our population are living in overcrowded conditions.

ONE-ROOM TENEMENTS.

According to the census of 1931 the total number of one room tenements in the City is 197616, housing 7,91,762 people and of two rooms tenements 26,231, housing among them 1,31,872 people, Thus between these two are housed 9,23,634 of the City's population. This gives an average of 3.7 per room. Minimum space for decent housing requires that no single room tenement should house more than 2.5 persons. If therefore over-crodwing is to be removed in thees tenements, additional accommodation should be found for a population of about 3 lakhs in 1200000 one room tenements. It is not suggested that this would furnish adequate accommodation of a high standard, but if the existing conditions are to be levelled up to minimum requirements the City will have to build at least 1,20,000 one room tenements; stringent measures to avoid over-crowding are not possible without so much additional accommodation being made available. The statement attached gives the brief outlines of a scheme indicating how this accommodation could be provided. It will be seen therefrom that each of the 1,20,000 tenements is to have a floor area of not less 150 square feet. The land required to build thereon is therefore about 20,00,000 of sq. yds. It is however assumed that a ground floor and three upper floors will be possible in the case of these tenements and the area actually required will be therefore 5,00,000 sq. yds. The open spaces round these buildings are taken at 2½ times the area built upon. The total area therefore thus required would be 17.5 lakhs of sq. yds. The cost of this at Rs. 8 per sq. yd., would be Rs 1,40,00,000. The cost of building the tenements at Rs. 1.000 each inclusive of electric fittings is estimated at Rs. 12 crores. The total estimated cost would thus come to Rs. 13.40 crores The interest at 4 per cent. on this amount will be Rs. 53.6 lakhs; and the sinking fund charges at ½ per cent. on a loan of 60 years currency will be Rs. 6.7 lakhs; the total annual cost on account of debt charges would thus come to Rs. 60.3 lakhs. If additional amount of about half of this sum is added by way of Municipal taxes, maintenance cost, etc., the total annual cost would come to Rs. 90 lakhs for 1,20,000 one room tenements housing the surplus population of 3 lakhs. This would give an economic rent of Rs. 6.25 per room per month If further amenity by way of electric light is provided the extra charge would not exceed one rupee per month and the economic rent with light, water, etc., may be assumed at Rs. 7.25 per room per month.

AREA AVAILABLE.

I am satisfied that more than adequate open area is available in the City with the Improvement Trust alone for building accommodation for these tenements. Besides there are large areas with the Municipality, Port Trust and Government, not to speak of the private landlords.

It is not intended to suggest that the rest of the population is housed in ideal conditions or that no attempt need be made to improve the tenements with 3, 4 or 5 rooms. What is claimed is that the only correct and final solution of the problem of overcrowding is the provision of an adequate number of tenements on the basis of standard accommodation and for this purpose, all the public bodies should put their heads together.

BENGAL'S "GREAT SURRENDER"

Burdwan-Ghaznavi Pact Unsatisfactory

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The Punjab Press expresses utter dissatisfaction over the Hindu-Muslim (Burdwan-Ghaznavi) Pact.

Welcoming the agreement, so far as it goes, as an event of far-reaching importance, provided, of course, it is accepted by all those who matter in this case, the "Tribune" regrets that the Agreement leaves unredressed the fundamental issues, such as the provision of separate electorate in the new Government of India Act. There is one stipulation in the Agreement, says the paper, which, if anything, is calculated to stereotype the Muslims' present adherence to separate electorates. Referring to the Hindu representation on the Cabinet, the paper says: "As long as the Hindus remain under-represented in Legislatures, the safeguard of equal number of Hindu Ministers cannot possibly be either adequate or effective. There can be, therefore, no cessation of agitation against the Communal Award, on fundamental grounds and wider interest of the nation which can, under no circumstances, accept the Communal Award that is anti-national and undemocratic."

NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE.

Characterising it as a great surrender on the part of the Bengal Hindus, the "Pratap" writes that the Bengal Hindus have, under this agreement, practically accepted the Communal Award. Fundamental issues remain entirely untouched, while the separate electorate system receives the seal of permanency, by the consent of the Hindus. After ten years' working of the Award, it will be next to impossible to abjure the communal representation from politics of this country. Minority Hindus in Bengal, far from being given weightage, has been given 32 per cent. representation. The Agreement is entirely unacceptable.

The "Milap" says that the main issue in the agitation against the Communal Award, is not the distribution of loaves and fishes of office, but the removal of the separate representation and that, religion should have no place in politics.—United Press.

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Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here, under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

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the insecticide that always kills!
Don't risk your health and comfort by accepting worthless "insecticides" or imitations that masquerade under the name of Flit. Remember—there is only one Flit. Flit is sold only in the yellow tin with the soldier and black band—sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling. Will not stain. You can absolutely rely on Flit to kill all household insects.
Sprinkle the new FLIT POWDER in cracks and crevices. Crawling insects touch it and die!
FLIT
Kills
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not FLIT

Sole Distributors:—
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RECOMMENDED BY I. M. S. DOCTORS

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Higher And Wheat, Rubber And Base Metals Firm

BOMBAY, Jan 11

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET

New York cotton prices moved within a narrow range. The technical position was healthy. The tone was quiet. BULLION HIGHER.

London gold and silver prices ruledhigher.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was very steady despite Italian selling. Base metals and rubber were firm. Jute also ruled firm.

SECURITIES QUIETLY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was generally little more active on improved enquiry but business was restricted. Giltedged securities kept quietly steady.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Jan 11

Previous closing	12.46
To-day's opening	12.42
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	12.43
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Jan 11

Previous closing	6.82
To-day's opening	6.86
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	6.86
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 230-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 11

New York continued to be overshadowed by impending release of loan stocks with regard to whom quantity is still unknown otherwise the technical position is healthy with the result that the market offers considerable resistance at lower levels.

Operations in March commenced at 12.43 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation but thereafter in the absence of any further pressure the market steadied although there was no further important buying with prices continuing around opened levels.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.43 with a decline of 3 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 11

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (12.39/12.38) 12.44 12.43
May (12.27/12.26) 12.32/12.32
July (12.20/12.19) 12.27/12.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 11

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (6.81) 6.84
American March (6.82) 6.85
Egyptian January (9.74) 9.76
Egyptian March (9.89) 9.91

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 11

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 231 and Rs. 230-8 at night. The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 231

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 11

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£231 1/4 buyers £231 1/2 sellers. Steady) £230 1/2 buyers £230 3/4 sellers. Steady

Lead (£27 1/2 buyers £27 9/16 sellers. Steady) £28 1/8 buyers £28 3/16 sellers. Firm

Electrolytic Copper (£55 to £56) £57 1/4 to £58

Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£14 11/16 sellers) £14 11/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta January February (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata January (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal February (£16 5/8 sellers) £16 11/16 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

New Crop January February (£18 7/8 sellers) £19 sellers

Dunlop February (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers

Lightning February (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (10 5/8 paid and sellers) 10 13/16 paid and buyers

Forward April June (10 5/8 paid and sellers) 10 3/4 paid and buyers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Jan 11

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 12 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 13 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 12 6

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan 11

Previous closing	4.90 29/32
To-day's opening	4.90 31/32
To-day's latest	4.91

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan 11

Previous closing	4.91 3/16
To-day's opening	4.90 15/16
To-day's closing	4.91 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE.

London, Jan 11

Previous closing	105.13
To-day's opening	105.13
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	Nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 11

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 15/16 and then moved up to 4.91 1/16 on better support with no important subsequent changes.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.91 1/16

Franc opened at 105.13 and then weakened to 105.15 but later steadier tendency prevailed with no important movements.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 105.13

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 11

The following cable information was received at night from London:—

"India bought. China and Speculators sold. Small business. Buyers satisfied. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 11

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 1/8d.	21 1/4d.
Forward	20 15/16d.	21 1/8d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 11

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-6 1/2) £7-1-8

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 11

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 11

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32)	1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (7.950)	7.950
New York on Bombay (34.17)	37.18
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4)	0.92 1/4
London on Milan (93.31)	93.28
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16)	1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-1 29/32)	1-1 29/32

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 11

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 108 and May 107 1/2. Prices at first rose on considerable buying influenced by steadier foreign week-end cables but later declined on some selling pressure on near positions by Italian interest subsequently however the market displayed better tendency on renewed buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 11

Chicago wheat market opened steady with May at 1.34. The market staged somewhat better show on some speculative buying and covering prompted by encouraging foreign advices.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Jan 11

	Rs a. p
Silver ready	52 9 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 10 6
Silver 2nd settlement	52 1 6
Gold ready	35 0 0
Gold 1st settlement	35 0 3
Gold 2nd settlement	35 0 0
Sovereigns	22 4 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 11

	Rs a p.
Wheat	5 10 0
Linseed May	7 12 9
Linseed September	8 0 6

The tone was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed today at £98 1/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 11

3-30 p.m.

After early hesitation markets developed a better tendency on continental support but general business was quiet. Internationals and oils were firmer. Industrials were generally firmer.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 5/8) £84 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 5/8) £106 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 7/8) £108

5 per cent Indian Loan (£116) £115 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 5/8) £105 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 5/8) £114 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (18-0) 18-0

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 9 5/8) dol 9 1/2

Musical Industries (23-0) 23-0

Princhin Johnson (54-3) 54-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical (41-1 1/2) 41-1 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (91-3) 90-0

Realisation 1930 (£98) £97 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (35-3) 35-3

Unilever Ordinary (45-6) 45-6

Ford Motors (32-9) 32-3

Cables and Wireless (£6 5/8) £6 5/8

British American Tobacco (135-7 1/2) 136-10 1/2

Carreas A (£11 1/2) £11 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (180-0) 178-1 1/2

P and O S N Company Deferred (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2

Distillers (121-9) 121-3

Bredford Dyers (11-9) 11-1 1/2

British Celanese (9-3) 9-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (54-4 a1/2) 54-4 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (57-10 1/2) 57-10 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (13-3) 13-3

Vickers Limited Ordinary (34-3) 34-10 1/2

Inter Nickels (£64 1/2) £65

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (44-0) 44-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 11

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/4) £100 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/4) £98 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

4 1/2 per cent 1958-63 (£119 1/4) £119 1/4

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£113) £113

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£109 1/4) £109 1/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (31-0) 31-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (44-0) 44-0
Guia Kelampong (56-3) 57-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (43-7 1/2) 43-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/4

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£21 3/4) £22 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (74-9) 74-9
Rand Mines (9 1/4) 9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/4) £16 1/4
Gedule New (£11) £11
Sub Nigel (£13 3/4) £13 5/8
New Moddars (£33 1/8) £33 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (37-6) 37-6
Union Corporation (£10) £10

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (54-4 1/2) 54-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (108-7 1/2) 108-9
Burma Oil (116-10 1/2) 116-3
Musical Eagle (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Shell Transport (£135 5/8) £135 5/8
Royal Dutch (£47 1/8) £47 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£64 1/4) £64
L and S Ordinary (£34 7/8) £34 1/2
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£27) £27
London Paris 5 per cent (£135) £133 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£98 3/4) £98 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 11

The following were the opening rates:

General Motor (dol 66 1/8) dol 65 1/4

Anaconda Copper (dol 55 1/4) dol 56 1/8

U S Steel Common (dol 80 3/8) dol 80 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 142 1/2) dol 144

INDEFINITE TREND IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Political Uncertainties Overshadow Sentiment

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 11

Stock Exchange: Political uncertainties continued to overshadow the sentiment and business was patchy. The trend was rather indefinite. Both gains and losses were generally confined to fractions.

In commodities copper was strong and active on continental buying on talk of higher United States domestic price. Lead Spelter was firm on revival of speculative trade interest.

Wall Street was actively irregular.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Limited Business In Teas

CALCUTTA, Jan 11

Jutes ruled firm. Coals continued to rule firm and large turnover was put through. In teas there was onlyslimited business at steady prices. In miscellaneous Engineerings ruled steadier, while others kept more or less unchanged. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Two and three fourth new loan 1948/52 100/12; three and half per cent GP 99/7; four per cent loan 1943 111; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/11; four and half per cent loan 1955/60 119/13; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/6; five per cent loan 1940/43 111/6; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 106/15; three per cent U P 1961/66 99/13.

Banks: Central 36/2; Imperial fully paid 1575 cum div; Imperial conty 394 cum div; Reserve 137/8 cum div.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur ordy 15/8; Lumbar ordy 144 small lot; Delhi Cloth and General Mills ordy 195; Delhi Cloth and General Mills pref 25; Elgin Mills ordy 128; E. D. Sassoon United annas 8; Gokak Mills 235; New Victoria ordy 1/5; Muir Mills ordy 276.

Coals: Amalgamated 25/6; Bhuland Baranee 8/3; Aldih 4/2; Bhalgora 2/10; Burra Dhemo 2/10; Bansra 3/12; Bokaro and Ramghur 15/2; Burrakur 16/10; East Indian 19/6; Equitable 36/12 small lot; Equitable new 32/8; Bhusick and Muslia 2/6; Hurriladih 15/15; Jainty Central 1/2; Kalapahari 14; New Bansdeopore 10; Mundulpore 8/2; Nazira 8/12; New Beerbhoom 14/2; New Tetturee Gunge 33/2; Rewa 21; Samla Colya 3/14; Parasea 2/3; Pench Valley 35/2; ya 3/14; Parasea 2/3; Pench Valley 35/2; Ranee Gunge 33/2; Rewa 21; Samla Colliery 1/3; Scarsole 3/15; Sendra 13/12; South Karanpura 7/14; Talcher 2/7; Union 18/6

Jutes: Agarpara 23/4; Albion 245; Anglo-India 422/8; Anglo-India pref 159; Auckland 199; Bally 206; Barnagore 152; Birla 19/8; Budge Budge pref 159; Clive 27/4; Clive six per cent pref 128; Craig 1/7; B Delta 385; small lot; Gondalpara 854/8; Gourepore 643/8 small lot; Hooghly pref 21/2; Howrah 54/6; Hukumchand ordy 11/8 small lots; Hukumchand pref 116 small odd lot; India 355; Kamarhatty 540; Kelvin pref 10/4; Kinnison 630 small lot; Kanknarrah pref 1448; Lansdowne 171; Lansdowne pref 133/8; Lawrence 435; Megna 31/4; Na/tional 24/6; Nuddea 51/4; Presidency 4/11; Reliance pref 163; Waverley 2/2.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 12/1; Bisra Stone Lime 100; Consolidated Tin 8/8; Indian Copper 4/6; Karanpura Development 14; Tavoy Tin 4/4; Lister Antiseptic ordy 109; Bareilly Electric 15/4; Cuttack Electric 9/12; Western U. P Electric 10/4; U P Electric 205; Benares Electric 17/8; Mirzapore Electric 6/10; Upper Ganges Electric 12; Brit Build and Iron 10/8; Burn and Company ordy 311; Indian Iron and Steel New 30/10; Indian Steel and Wire Products ordy 277; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 217/8; British India Corporation ordy 4/3; Indian Wood Products 27/14; Kalimpong Ropewat 13/4; Macfarlane and Company old 9; Macfarlane and Company defd 2/8; Macfarlane and Company new 8/8 small lot; Walford 3/1; British Burma Petroleum 7/2; British Ceylon Corporation 8/10; Indo Burma Petroleum ordy 137; Tide Water Oil 12/14; Bengal Paper ordy 106 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 96/8; India General Navigation ordy 127.

Sugars: Carew and Company 18/10; Cawnpore 30/12 small lot

Teas: Dauracherra 12/8; Gungaram 304/8; Hattikhira 24/8; Sarugaon 10/4

Debentures: Four per cent 1914/74 Calcutta Port Trust 111; four per cent 1900/50 Rangoon Municipal 106/14.—A.P.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

A press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, states:

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 11th January 1937. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,64,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-11-3 allotted approximately 71 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Rs. 1-2-7 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 19th January 1937. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 22nd January 1937. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 8th January 1937, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Tenders For Sterling

A press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay states:

On Monday, the 11th January 1937, tenders to the amount of £20,950,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d were received and allotted approximately 6 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected.

£2,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 20th January 1937. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotment on Friday, the 22nd January 1937.

The amount of Intermediates purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 8th January 1937 was £2,202,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Lionel Edwards s.s. Werdenfels of 3,852 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Sandmenn, arrived on Sunday from Hamburg via Bremen, Antwerp, Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Mobile of 4,250 Reg. tons, Capt. R. J. Rickelts, arrived on Sunday from Sevanna via Glasgow, Birkenhead and Port Said with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Laconia of 3,762 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Ravasini arrived on Sunday from Spalato, via Fiumee, Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Naples, Port Said, Suez, and Massowa with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Bandra of 1,870 Reg. tons, Capt. W. F. Putt, arrived on Sunday from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi, Porebunder, Mangrol and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

Volkart Bros' s.s. Tosari of 4,758 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Stobbe, arrived on Sunday from Vancouver via New Westminister, American Ports, Tegal, and Colombo with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Gogra of 3,126 Reg. tons, Capt. C. H. Fea, arrived from Rangoon via Coconada, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Ponani, Calicut and Tellicherry with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Jalajyoti of 2,698 Reg. tons, Capt. J. G. Connor, arrived from Rangoon, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut with passengers and general cargo.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Glasgow Maru, of 4,226 Reg. tons, Capt. S. Yoshitomi, arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Jalamohan of 3,146 Reg. tons, Capt. F. R. Cranby, arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

DEPARTURES.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Buyo Maru of 3,405 Reg. tons, Capt. K. Masuda, sailed for Kobe via Penang with passengers and local cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S. and D. Coy.'s Oil Tanker, s.s. Badarpur of 4,449 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Nelson sailed for Abadan in ballast.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Jalaputra of 3,113 Reg. tons, Capt. G. I. Mc. William sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin, Colombo and Madras with local cargo.

The following steamer booked for Loading on 11-1-37.

S. S. Tosari, (V. Bros.) for Dubai, Karachi, Cutch Mandvi and Koweit.

S. S. Loconia (L. T.) for Basra, Baghdad, Karachi, and Bunder Shapoon.

S. S. Dalgoma (M. M.) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and Red Sea Ports.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 9.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	60 1/2
Electric Power and Light	25
Electric Bond Common	26
Amr. Water Works Com.	27
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	45
Columbia Gas	19
American Tel and Tel	185 1/4
Western Union Telg.	80 1/4
Great North Pfd. Rly.	43
New York Central Rly.	42 3/4
Southern Pacific Rly.	47 1/2
Union Pacific Rly.	129
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	14
Republican Steel	29 1/2
Skelley Oil	44
Amr. Gas and Elec.	45
United States Steel	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	54 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	63
General Motors	66
General Electric	55
Radio Corp.	11
Socony	16 3/4
Amr. Tobacco B.	97
Chase Bank	48 1/2
National City Bank	42 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	715
Amr. Cyn. B.	35
Houston Oil	14
Barnsdall Oil	30 1/2
Texas Gulf Sulpher	42

Closing firm. Profit-taking before closing well absorbed.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of January 11.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +035 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 6.55 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 56.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.9 degrees 3.4 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 62.4 4.4 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 51 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READIN DATED JAN. 11.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 70.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CONGRESS DEMNAD MATTER OF RIGHT

(Continued from page 7)

all the legislatures in the country with one purpose and one object to prove that the country was behind it in its struggle for Complete Independence for India. The question before the voters was whether they want freedom or continuation of British domination.

Continuing Mr. Shankerrao Deo said that what the Congress, which was composed of all classes of people, has been demanding a place for itself among the free nations of the world. If the voters agreed—he had no doubt all of them did—with the Congress then the only course for them was to vote for the Congress candidates. Their votes shall be cast not on the individual merits of the Candidates but for the principle for which the Congress stood.

ONUS ON VOTERS.

The Election was a straight fight between the Indian National Congress representing the will of the people to be free and the British Government which wanted to perpetuate its domination over the country. The decision of this fight lay in the hands of the voters. Their votes would prove whether they wanted to be slaves or free people. Congress decided to enter the Legislatures not because it believed something could be achieved out of them but because it wanted to prevent reactionaries from filling up those places and thus hampering the country's progress towards its goal of Independence. He asked the voters to choose between freedom and slavery and vote accordingly.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

CONFIDENCE IN WORLI VOTERS

Solid Support Assured To Congress

For the first time after nearly six years a crowded public meeting was held on Monday night, at Worli Koliwada, when the message of the Congress was carried to the thousands of fishermen and other villagers who had gathered round the National Flag in spite of the biting cold and cold breeze. Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was in the chair.

In the course of his address, in Marathi, which was enjoyed immensely Mr. Nariman said that he for one was confident of the solid support of Worli voters for the Congress candidates. He reminded those present of the glorious part Worli played during the Civil Disobedience Movement. While the National Flag had been hauled down in all the places in the city, during the thick of the movement, it was the people of Worli who flew aloft the Congress flag on the Ancient fort. In spite of the attempt of the Government to pull it down, they defended the honour of the flag and after two or three attempts Government gave up the idea of pulling down that flag. Such was the record of that small but famous Worli village. He also reminded the villagers of their vow when the National Flag was hoisted during the Congress Session which was held just near to them. Now as the occasion to prove that they meant what they said by solidly voting for the Congress candidates.

Prof. Dharmananda Kosmabi, Messrs. D. N. Wandreker; B. G. Kher and Joachim Alwa, Congress candidates, also spoke and appealed to the voters—including the three hundred Christian voters solidly to vote for the Congress. There did not seem to be any doubt that the voters must have witnessed the Congress session being held just near them, would solidly vote for the Congress candidates, who were carrying out the orders of the Organisation which had been fighting for the Independence of India.

Muslim Candidate For Bengal Assembly Shot Dead?

DACCA, Jan. 10.

Maulvi Aftabuddin Khondakar, an influential Mahomedan gentleman of Raipura in the Dacca district and a candidate from the Narainganj north rural Mahomedan constituency for seat in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, was shot dead on Friday last while out on election campaign. The news lacks confirmation.—United Press.

OSAKA SAMPIN EXCHANGE CLOSED DOWN

Commission Appointed

Bombay, Jan. 11.

It is learnt that the Osaka Sampin Exchange is closed down on account of spectacular rise in prices. To-day's opening was 8½ to 10½ Yen higher.

A commission has been appointed to enquire in the matter.

NEW AGENTS FOR SHOLAPUR S. & W. COMPANY

Moratha And Company Appointed Despite Great Opposition

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, was held at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, at 5 p.m. on Monday. The meeting was held behind closed doors.

After a good deal of discussion it is learnt, Messrs. Moratha and Company were appointed Agents of the S. S. and W. Company and it was decided that the directors should enter into an agreement with Messrs. Moratha and Company according to the Articles of Association of the Company.

It is learnt that there was great opposition to the appointment of the new Agents, but the resolution was carried by a majority.

FATAL MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENT

European Boy Succumbs To Injuries Received At Worli

BOMBAY, Monday.

The inquest on the body of a European named Clarence Brodie (18), who died as a result of injuries sustained by him on Wednesday last in a motor cycle accident, was held to-day.

The boy had been removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries on Saturday morning.

Had Multiple Injuries.

The accident occurred at Worli on Jan. 6 last. Clarence was admitted into Hospital the next day. He had multiple injuries on his hands and elbow. He complained of pain in the abdomen.

An operation was performed on him, after which his condition improved slightly. He grew worse, however, on Saturday and died about 10-30 a.m.

The Jury returned a verdict that death was caused by internal haemorrhage due to rupture of liver.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From page 6)

test acquisition is a human tennis professional. The first holder of the post is Robert Kleinschrott, one of the two brothers who helped to put German lawn tennis on the map. With Rahe, Heinrich Kleinschrott won the All-Comers Doubles at Wimbledon in 1913. Robert, who was singles champion of Germany, has made himself an indispensable member of Goering's staff and accompanies his employer wherever he goes. He is the only man whose service and drives the ponderous General can take.

* * * *

A minor record in publishing speed has just been achieved by a London firm. The Royal Assent to the Abdication Bill was given on December 11. Now, three weeks after the event, a fully documented book has appeared giving the history of the climax of the most fateful year in recent times. The book is entitled "The Abdication of Edward VIII," and the author is Mr. J. Lincoln White.

Mr. White has had the good taste to let the story tell itself in the words of the official acts, speeches and broadcasts. His own attitude towards the crisis is revealed only in the quotation from "Othello":

"I have done the state some service, and they know it:—
No more of that,—I pray you in your letters,
When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice: then must you speak
Of one that loved, not wisely, but too well."

* * * *

The news that Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, has joined the American Newspaper Guild, is a good deal more than a picturesque gesture. It has political significance.

The Newspaper Guild is the American journalists' trade union, equivalent to the National Union of Journalists in Great Britain, but, in view of the intransigence of many American newspaper owners, rather more bellicose in its methods. Already in its few years' life, the Guild has conducted two serious disputes—one with Hearst, the biggest of all proprietors, whose paper at Seattle was held up by a strike, the other with the biggest news-gathering organisation, the Associated Press, who were taken before the courts on a charge of violating the Labour Disputes Act by victimising an employee who had played a prominent part in organising a branch of the Guild.

Mrs. Roosevelt's adherence to the Guild is an important step in its fight for recognition by the proprietors.

Trade Buying Supports Cotton

Good Business In Dry Goods

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was fairly steady with steady buying by Trade under the influence of good business in cotton textiles. Exports continue small but the undertone of the market was good.

The market opened steady and lower Liverpool cables were partly offset by overnight foreign and domestic trade buying and mill price fixing against large sales of textiles during the last week. There was further selling of March and buying of distants partly for foreign account. Wall Street Houses were fair sellers on the advance. New outside interest was largely lacking but prices again rallied on renewed trade buying in near months.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 12.39 but under scattered selling a further decline of 3 points with March 12.36 was reached and this proved to be the lowest level for the day. Later on there was active trade buying and prices advanced 11 points from the lowest level and March was quoted 11.47 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 6 points for near months while December delivery closed one point down at 11.86d. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 13.06 c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to one point down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.94 c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with March 6.82. There was hedging and prominent House selling while trade was only buyer. Later operations were chiefly switching for Bombay account. The market closed at a decline of 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 7.09d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 2 points down and uppers declined one to two points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was very steady with a limited business and closed at a rise of 8 points for sakels but ashmouni futures declined 3 to 7 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Market was dominated by the announcement of release of loan cotton the first response to which was of mildly bearish on the belief that it will relieve the tight spot situation. However, traders were inclined to hold off pending the announcement of grade differentials which was regarded as important in determining whether cotton below middling can move into export channels on a competitive basis. The reaction induced buying on the theory that the market was underpriced. At the same time it is believed that the release of loan cotton does not alleviate the scarcity for wanted grades. Similarly rallies above the minimum loan release basis resulted in scattered liquidation, pointing to rather narrow markets for a time. Exporters are hopeful that a fair amount of loan cotton will move abroad, possibly for barter.

The goods market was stimulated by larger sales after the yearend at advancing prices. However some uncertainty prevails over the influence of the strike in the automobile industry, on deliveries of large textile orders.

PRIVATE CABLES

N.Y. March Highest (11-58 a.m.)	12.47+06
N.Y. March Lowest (10-27 a.m.)	12.36—05
Liverpool March Highest	6.83—03
Liverpool March Lowest	6.80—06

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:

Prices momentarily seeming to hesitate but believe trade support will reassert hardening trend.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Think nothing bearish in release plan for loan cotton. Prefer purchases May on decline. Not bullish on new crops.

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Jan 11

100 Japan Cotton Karanja 208 1/2
95 Japan Cotton Nandura 208 1/2
67 Japan Cotton Dhulia 203
75 Japan Cotton Saila 6 off
73 Japan Cotton Manvant Road 203 1/2
164 Viram Ladha Neemuch 10 off
158 Shevchandra Jhunghunwala Khepia 193 1/2
50 Anderson Cleton Aurangabad 2 on
110 Shamp Karamshi Arvi 5 on
138 Volkart Brothers Khamgaon 202½
120 Volkart Brothers Mandsaur 203
100 Bombay Company Akot 6 1/2 on
102 Moon Mill Khergaon 216
79 Patel Cotton Pusad 206 1/2

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Jan 11

	To-day	Total
Bengal	500	1000
Oomra	1500	13350

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 11

Bengal Superfine	192/95
Bengal Fine	187/89
C P 1	215/21
C P	214/15
C P 2	214/15
Arvi	214/15
Ellichpur	213/15
Berar	211/12
Khamgaon	212/14
Mulkapur	209/11
Khandesh	207/09
Jalna/Sailu	209/11
Burwah Sanavad	211/12
Punjab/American	231/38
Sind N T	271/76
Punjab 289F	285/90

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	9-1-37.	This year.
Khandesh	2,543	108,507
Central India	5,315	130,316
Barsi and Nagar	1,160	72,541
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,531	28,993
Berar	5,016	266,382
Central Provinces	1,467	59,277
Total Oomras	16,972	666,019
Dholera	415	8,921
N W Provinces	...	3,792
Rajputana	561	21,153
Sind-Punjab	1,846	138,574
Broach	109	2,431
Coompta and Dharwar	30	9,038
Western-Northerns	252	8,910
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,573
Persian	...	10
Amerioan	...	3,144
Egyptian and African	281	91,440
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	5
Total	20,472	955,072

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 7th Jan

In full-pressed bales

	9-1-37.	This year.
Europe	1,335	119,742
Japan and China	7,250	660,873
Coast Ports	.....	5,804
Up-country by Rail	...	78,103
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	68,212
Total	8,585	732,734

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan. 11.

March	77.40+83.0
April	78.60+35.0

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 229 1/4; Highest 229 1/2; Lowest 228 1/4; Closing 228 1/2

Oomra D/J. Op. 206 1/2; Highest 206 1/2; Lowest 204 3/4; Closing 204 3/4.

Oomra March Op. 207 3/4; Highest 207 3/4; Lowest 207 3/4; Closing 206 1/4.

Oomra May Op. 208; Highest 208; Lowest 207 1/4; Closing 207 1/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 178; Highest 178; Lowest 177 1/2; Closing 177 1/2.

Bengal March Op. 177 1/4; Highest 177 1/4; Lowest 176 1/2; Closing 176 1/2

Bengal May Op. 176 1/4; Highest 176 1/2; Lowest 176 1/4; Closing 176 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-1-37) Rs. 4 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 14.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 8th January	21,217
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	934,590
Receipts into Bombay same time last reason	705,330
Increase	31,260

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 9-1-37	5310000	5712000
Receipts yesterday 9-1-37	11000	13000
Exports to date 9-1-37	3188000	3871000
Stock at Ports 8-1-37	2760000	2634000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-1-37	2179000	1337000
Stock at Liverpool 8-1-37	920000	726000
Visible Supply 8-1-37	6472000	6830000
Quantity in sight 8-1-37	9972000	9659000
Quantity out of sight 8-1-37	6752000	5935000

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 11

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	187	184	181	178
Punjab	...	187	184	181	178
Oomra No. 3	216	213	210	207	...
C P No. 1	231	228	225	222	...
C P No. 2	222	219	216	213	...
Khandesh	211	208	205	202	...

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan 11

Wheat	17,875 cwts.
Linseed	99 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	535 cwts.
Gingellyseed	6,272 cwts.
Poppyseed	467 cwts.
Groundnuts	28,657 cwts.
Castorseed	399 cwts.
Rice	25,767 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,299 cwts.
Cottonseed	14,589 cwts.
Gram	1,592 cwts.
Joowar	170 cwts.
Barley	131 cwts.
Bajree	3,489 cwts.
Indian sugar	16,123 cwts.
Coal	543 tons.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Jan 9

March	107 3/4d
May	107 1/8d
July	106 1/4d

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Following a substantial rise Osaka Sampin prices, the local market opened firm at Rs. 231/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and prices advanced to Rs. 231-8. At this level it was reported that the Sampin Exchange was closed down which influenced some profit taking and prices declined to Rs 230/4 but again improved to Rs. 230/12 on renewed buying. The tone of the market was steady. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points as expected but long liquidation in the local market depressed prices to Rs. 229/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	203/8
Oomra D./J.	206/12
Oomra March	208-4
Oomra May	209
Bengal D.J.	182/8
Bengal March	180/4
Bengal May	180/4

LOCAL COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

"The undertone in the Bombay market remains firm.

Activity in Japan has been curtailed by the prolonged holiday in that country but there is no reason to anticipate other than its renewal on the re-opening of the market to-day, state Messrs. Langley and Co.:—

The Continent and Lancashire naturally have been quiet over the holiday period.

Shipment figures are running approximately the same as last year except to Japan, to which country shipments total 424,623 bales, an excess of 149,871 bales over last year. And commitments from now onwards are heavy.

Arrival figures into Bombay for the last week of 1936 made remarkable reading in that they were 101,961 bales more than in the corresponding week of 1935, the whole of the excess being in Oomras arrivals of which quality totalled 159,846 bales against 49,141 in 1935.

Stocks in Bombay at 729,867 bales are 2600,73 in excess of last year. But to an appreciable extent this must be offset by the smaller upcountry carry-over due to the clean sweep which took place in the Broach and Gujerat districts in order to bring cotton down to Bombay for tender against the July-August contract.

After the holiday pause arrivals are again working up into big figures in the Oomra and Punjab districts while the next few weeks should see increases in the Broach tracts. There are a few samples of very early pickings available from Broach but the

With one of the best export seasons in years in prospect it is difficult to be bearish for Indian cotton but crop movement during the next month or six weeks might be rather more than the market can absorb with convenience.

In the Bombay market we would buy only on recessions."

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The Comtelburo estimate the world's production excluding China and Russia at 558,330,000 qrs. against 585,667,000 qrs. last season.

Exportable surplus is estimated as under:—

	Million. qrs.
Canada	15
Australia	9
Argentine	19
Others	10
Total	53

The requirements of importing countries is estimated 66 million quarters.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Jan 11

Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	45	6	0
Highest	45	7	0
Lowest	45	1	0
Closing	45	1	6
Castorseed May—			
Opening	39	3	6
Highest	39	3	6
Lowest	38	14	6
Closing	39	0	0
Cottonseed Jan—			
Opening	21	5	0
Highest	21	12	6
Lowest	21	4	6
Closing	21	6	6
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	22	13	0
Highest	22	15	0
Lowest	22	11	0
Closing	22	15	0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 11th day of January 1937.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 231/8
12-30	Rs. 231/4
1-30	Rs. 231 set.
4-30	Rs. 230/8
	April-May
Highest	Rs. 232
Lowest	Rs. 230/4

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Jan 9

May	1-33 7/8c.
July	1-16 5/8c.
September	1-13 5/8c.

BIG RISE IN SAMPIN

Osaka, Jan. 11.

The Sampin Exchange opened to-day strong and prices were 8 to 10 yen up as under:—

January	290.00+1010
March	280.50+900
April	277.50+950
May	273.50+850

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 11.

T C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D— to March	1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	272 5/8
Banks selling T T	270 5/8
Banks buying T T	268 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	788
Banks buying T T	803
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/8
Banks buying T T	76 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 9th instant	4.91
Japan/London 11th instant	1/1 15/16
Java/London 11th instant	8.92 1/4
Hongkong/London 11th instant	1/3 1/32
Shanghai/London 11th instant	1/2 17/32
London/Paris 9th instant	105.13
London/Belgium 9th instant	29.12 1/2
London/Switzerland 9th instant	21.38 1/4
London/Berlin 9th instant	12.21
London/Stockholm 9th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 9th instant	4.91 3/16
London/Amsterdam 9th instant	8.96 3/4
London/Italy 9th instant	93.31

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold	
8th instant	£7-1-7
9th instant	£7-1-6 1/2
Silver London Ready	
8th instant	21 3/16
9th instant	21 1/8
Silver London Forward	
8th instant	21 1/16
9th instant	20 15/16
Silver New York Ready.	
8th instant	45
9th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
8th instant	9/16 p.c.
9th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
8th instant	11/16 p.c.
9th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Months	1 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Quiet.

COPPER TO RISE

Bombay, Jan. 11.

A cable received here states that "London copper must touch £51-10 before U.S.A. can raise but expect them to raise.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

We give below for your information a note of the net profits for the half-year ended 31st December 1936 and their distribution:

Net Profits for the half-year ended 31st December 1936	Rs.	35,60,200
Brought forward from 30th June 1936	Rs.	29,35,400
Total	Rs.	64,95,600
The Directors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent per annum free of income-tax absorbing	Rs.	33,75,000
Transferred to Pension Fund	Rs.	68,000
Transferred to Premises Account	Rs.	2,50,000
Carried forward	Rs.	28,02,600
Total	Rs.	64,95,600

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

The net profit of the Punjab National Bank, Limited, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1936, amounts to Rs. 3,30,377/7/4, an increase of Rs. 65,026/3/4 over the preceding half-year and of Rs. 1,85,441/4/4 over the corresponding period last year.

The Directors recommend a final Dividend at 6 per cent p.a.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 11

Yellow metal sheets	40	8	0
Copper sheets	51	4	0

Tone: Firm.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 11.

On Saturday London Gold prices were reduced to 1|2d to £7-1-6½. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 105.13 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.90 29/32. London Silver market was quiet with prices 1/16 lower for spot and 1/8d. down forward at 20 15/16. China and speculators sold while India was a small buyer. New York Spot Silver prices were unchanged at 45-1/4 cents and Montreal Silver futures closed 10 points down Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 17/32. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Silver market was dull and featureless but Gold was steady with a slightly better enquiry.

	Gold	Silver
Ready	35-0-0	52-9-0
Posh delivery	35-0-9	52-9-0
Posh Teji Mandi	0-3-6	0-15-0
Magh delivery	35-0-6	52-1-0
Magh Teji Mandi	0-5-6	1-15-0

MANCHESTER CLOTH SHOW BETTER PRICES

Excellent Demand From South Africa

Liverpool, Dec. 23. (By Mail).

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Cloth.—The determination on the part of producers to strengthen their position has had its effect.

In all directions better prices are being paid. Some of those who have been holding out against the advances now find themselves in difficulties. Many makers have contracted so far ahead that they are unable to obtain the delivery they require. It is quite true that some of the advances in cloth prices have appeared very stiff. That does not mean that present prices are extravagant, but rather indicate that makers were quoting unremunerative rates before the prices were raised.

Madras has bought lines of tinted mulls and fancies, but only scrappy transactions have taken place either for Calcutta, Bombay, or the up-country markets. Colombo has been in the market for small parcels of dhooties, white shirtings and mulls. An encouraging turnover in dyed fancies has been registered for Java and Singapore. The offtake by China has been negligible.

There is no slowing down so far as some of the South American markets are concerned. The Argentine has bought sparingly but some of the other outlets have given out substantial orders for jeans, sateens, twills, split poplins and printeds. Demand from West Africa has been patchy but here and there important lines of heavy prints and bleaching cloths have been booked, and one or two special transactions in umbrella cloth have been carried through.

A considerable volume of enquiry has been received from Egypt for most of the usual cloths but it is difficult to pursuade dealers to pay current prices, and only hand to mouth orders are being booked.

The Levant and Middle East have also been dull. Certain makers of fancy shirtings, high class poplins and typewriter cloth, have sold heavily for the United States. An attractive business in linings, poplins, sheetings and rayon fabrics has been arranged with the Dominions, South Africa in particular operating vigorously.

YARN.

Spinners have experienced a larger enquiry for American yarn, heavy weights of coarse and medium ring qualities have sold and the tendency has been for margins to improve. Many firms have reported that they could have sold further lines of specialities if they could have given reasonably early delivery. Hosiery Yarns are being delivered at a rapid rate, but comparatively little fresh buying is taking place.

There is no doubt that the success of the Egyptian ballot on the legalised price scheme has strengthened the position of spinners of fine yarns. Many buyers have been withholding business in the hope that the scheme would break down but these orders are now being released, buyers now feeling more confident that the recent advances will be maintained. Thread Yarns have moved quietly but some heavy weights of specialities have been sold. The outlook in the Egyptian branch is now brighter than for some time past.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan 9

March	3.03+04
May	3.03+03
July	3.04+04
September	3.05+05

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan. 9.

January	46.40—10
March	46.40—12
May	46.40—10

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Our market was very steady to-day with a fairly good enquiry. Private advices are bullish and the statistical position of wheat is strong enough to allow any important decline. To-day's quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7	12	0
Linseed September	7	15	9
Wheat January	6	0	0
Wheat May	5	12	0
Wheat September	5	11	0

Tata Steel Shares Again Up

Scattered Buying And Covering

GENERAL FEELING BULLISH

BOMBAY: January 11.

The local Share Bazar was again open to-day for one hour owing to approaching settlement.

There was a fairly good turnover with scattered buying and covering which agained raised prices of Steel shares. The buying was influenced by reports of a further rise in Steel prices abroad.

Following firmness in raw cotton, textile shares also fared well with a fairly good enquiry. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 955, but declined to Rs. 940 on reports of closing down of the Osaka Sampin Exchange, but renewed buying again helped improvement to Rs. 957. It is said that for the first time after several years our mills are working on a fair margin of profit.

Tata Steel Dfds, opened at Rs. 1,070 and advanced to Rs. 1,090, but long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 1,065. At this level there was active buying and covering which raised prices to Rs. 1,100.

Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 278 and after advancing to Rs. 280 prices declined to Rs. 276 on realising. At this level there was good support and prices advanced to Rs. 283.

It is now believed that despite violent fluctuations and spectacular rise, the settlement will pass off satisfactorily, which inspired confidence. There was a marked absence of sellers and the undertone of the market was good with general feeling bullish.

There is more disposition to buy on declines as general conditions are in favour of a constructive stand. Prices have reached high levels and naturally fluctuations are bound to be wide and preference should be given to replace on good breaks.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY: January 11.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	315	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	957	3
100 Century	224	6
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	308	12
100 Colaba (nil)	162	8
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250 David	50	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	300	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10	0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	122	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	223	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605	0
100 Indore (Rs. 2)	51	4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	93	2
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	287	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	675	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Century (211/4) 225 213 217 216 226 222 225 221 224/6

Bom. Dyeing (925) 955 945 950 940 955 951 957

Kohinoor (273/12) 280 287

Central India (297/8) 306 302 311 307 308

New Great (200) 215 202 213 210 211

Simplex (90/10) 92 90 92

Swadesh (247/8) 260 252 266 260 262 263

Bundi (40/8) 40/8 40 41/2 41

I. Cement (542/8) 548 547 553 554

Punjab (30/2) 30/12

Shahabad (311/4) 512 515

Andhra (1722/8) 1730 1722 1727 1732

Tata Hydro (192/8) 193/12 192/8

Tata Power (1612/8) 1622 1612 1615 1627 1621 1627

Tram. Ord. (152/13) 153/2 152/13

T. Steel Dfd. (1050) 1070 1090 1065 1080 1075 1095 1090 1100 1095 1100

T. Steel Ord. (272) 278 280 276 282/8 281 283/8 283

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (175/8) 176/4 177/8

Bellapur (191/14) 192 193 190 195 193/12

B. Steam (286/4) 286 283

B. Burma (603/12) 600 602 601 606 611 607/8

250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	900	0
250 Model	65	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	105	0
200 New Great (nil)	211	4
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	52	0
100 Phoenix (10)	305	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	56	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1925	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 4)	91	14
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	263	12
100 Swan (nil)	101	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238	12
1000 Western	805	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	118	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	35	8
100 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1600	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	395	0
50-100 India (Rs. 7-8)	140	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-3-4)	138	3
5 Union (As. 4)	5	15

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi (As. 10)	41	0
100 Coimbatore	192	8
70 Gwallor (Rs.)	145	0
160 Indian (Rs 63-3-9)	554	6
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 63-3-9)	2340	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10)	397	3
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	310	0
10 Punjab (As. 12)	30	12
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	515	0
70 United (Rs. 2-3-3)	164	8

INSURANCE

80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	876	4
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	17	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	45	4
20 Mercantile	48	12
200 Oriental (125)	5450	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8	1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	173	12
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1732	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14	6
50 Bombay Tram (2-8)	152	13
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6)	215	0
10 Broach	13	8
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	265	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 Tata Hydro	192	8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 11.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/15
3 per cent 1951/54 103
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/13
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 111/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 115
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 120
3 per cent U P Bonds 99/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 111/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 107/2

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 120/10
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 113/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 126/3

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 112
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 120
6 per cent M Deb 1954 132/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 132
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/9 and improved to Rs 99/10 to close at Rs. 99/9/6. Tone. Quiet but steady.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan 11

Ready Javas	Rs. 13 5 0
Shipment January March	Rs. 4 3 0
Shipment July September	Rs. 4 5 0
Kesar	Rs. 11 14 0
Saraya	Rs. 11 5 0
Java Spot	F. 4.85

100 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1,627	8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	915	0
100 C Province	100	0
100 Dhond Baramati	105	8
100 Gujarat	94	12
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	772	8

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur (Rs. 8)	46	12
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	1,100	0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	283	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	289	6
30 Bellapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	193	12
200 Bom. Safe Dep.	332	8
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 8)	283	12
125 Bombay Burma (Rs. 12-8)	607	8 XD.
50 Bombay Burma Contry (Rs. 5)	201	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6	13 3
50 B. Telephone (128)	116	0
9 Burma Corp (As. 6)	11	8
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	152	8
50 India Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	52	0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	521	4
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	605	0
15 Scindia (Rs. 1)	23	1
30 Premier Const. (Rs. 1-1)	110	4
25 Tata Oil (nil)	21	8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1578	12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	88	0
5 p.c. Central India	552	8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st.	107	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	102	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	162	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	199	6
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	677	8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	103	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	112	8
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	8
7 p.c. Sholapur	85	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	112	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

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J3

REGD. NO. B. 186

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1937

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

Lid Off Cricket Tour Bungle

BEAUMONT COMMITTEE SPARES NONE

Verdict Against Vizzy And Nayudu

Maharajkumar Bad At Captaincy, But Good At Society Functions

AMARNATH TOO SEVERELY PUNISHED

Manager Also Fails: Control Board Comes In For Criticism For Initial Blunder

The Beaumont Committee Report, the full text of which was released yesterday confirms to the full the forecast published by the "Chronicle"

LACK OF CO-OPERATION

The Report admits that the Team did not achieve the measure of success which its cricketing ability justified due to lack of co-operation and co-ordination.

The report blames the Board of Control for appointing as captain one who has had no experience of first class cricket in England and very little experience of captaining first class sides.

CAPTAIN'S MISTAKE

The captain made a serious mistake in playing the same men over and over again and leaving the rest idle. It is unfair, says the report, to ask young men to keep themselves in good form in the hope of playing in class cricket and then keep them idle for months.

The captain is also blamed for selecting men available in England in preference to those taken from India.

The report suggests certain basic principles for future guidance.

SELECTION COMMITTEE REQUIRED

"The selection of test teams should also not be left to the sole discretion of the captain" says the Report and recommends that there should be either a selection committee which would include the captain or a committee to advise the captain in the matter.

IDLENESS AND DISSIPATION

After explaining that keeping young men idle for long periods tended to lead to dissipation, the report says that it is difficult to know if any players "went after women" and "appeared to think that they had been sent to England for the purpose of enjoying themselves with cricket as their secondary objects." The report, however recommends that in future contracts emphasis should be laid on this aspect of tour.

Dr. Subbaroyan

Justice Beaumont, Chairman of the Test Inquiry Committee

MANAGER BLAMED

The team was divided into cliques right at the start, says the Report, "the captain of the team who sailed with them did not succeed in bringing them together, and the Manager was not with the team until they reached England."

"This we think was a mistake, as the manager ought to have sailed with them."

CAPTAIN'S PARTY

There is a great deal of evidence to show that Major Nayudu throughout the tour refused to co-operate with the Captain, but the latter, instead of healing the breach, attempted to create a party of his own.

Major Brittain-Jones, says the Report, was always impartial, though he was not always strict enough. According to the Committee, Amarnath was guilty of ill-mannered and rude conduct in the presence of the Captain, but only in a private place. The Captain and Manager were right in taking disciplinary action, but they committed an error of judgment in the severity of the punishment inflicted.

(FULL TEXT OF REPORT ON PAGE 8).

Mistakes Competition

Closing Date

14th JANUARY

Entry coupons available from Bombay Chronicle Sunday Edition of 27th December, 1936, 3rd and 10th January.

SENSATION IN TANJORE

National Flag Removed Under Police Protection

TANJORE, Jan. 10.

The Municipal subordinates removed the National Flag and staff yesterday afternoon, which was installed at the Tilak Maidan by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, during his recent visit to Tanjore. Great sensation prevails here.

It may be recalled that the Commissioner of the Tanjore Municipality recently replied to Mr. Bhuvaraga Iyengar, Secretary, Town Congress Committee, refusing to re-consider their previous notice, asking him to remove the flag from the Maidan.

Police Sub-Inspector and the police officers were present on the occasion.—United Press.

INDIAN PRINCES AND CORONATION

MADRAS: Jan. 10.

It is learnt that no Indian Prince as such has been invited to attend the Coronation Durbar of His Majesty the King Emperor, which will take place in London in May.

The four Indian Princes, who are honorary A.D.C.'s to His Majesty have been invited by virtue of their office, and they will take part in the Coronation accordingly.

Other Indian Princes have been informed that, if they chose to attend the Coronation, they must do so at their own expense and they should make their own arrangements for their stay in London. Seats will be reserved for them in Westminster Abbey for the ceremony, if timely intimation is received.

It is considered doubtful, if the invitations will be sent to non-official Indians, in view of the letters addressed to Indian Princes.

Sir Mahomed Zaffrullah Khan is expected to be in London in April and will represent India at the Coronation.—United Press.

WHY CONVERSION?

If Hinduism And Sikhism Are One, Asks Gandhiji

ALWAYE, Jan. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi has addressed a letter to Sardar Jai Singh, who was recently converted to Sikhism and leader of the Sikhs of Travancore.

In the course of the letter, Mahatmaji says: "If Sikhism is a part of Hindu culture, as I believe it is, what is the meaning of change of faith and name? If Sikhism is not part and product of Hinduism, you are simply creating a conflict among the Harijans without achieving any noble purpose."

Gandhiji concludes the letter by saying that he could not follow his (Jai Singh's) argument about non-Hindus entering temples.—United Press.

Constitution Must Be Wrecked

C. P. Leader's Appeal To Voters To Elect Congress Candidates

NAGPUR: January 11.

"Remember the services which the Congress has done to the country in the past 50 years. The Congress is contesting the elections to wreck the new India Act and not to work it. The duty of the people is, therefore, clear. They must vote for the Congress candidates," said Doctor N. B. Khare, President of the Provincial Parliamentary Committee, speaking last night at a Congress election meeting in the Town Hall.

Dr. Khare proceeding declared that the nationalists broke the Congress-Nationalist Pacts, they seemed determined to set up candidates in opposition to the Congress nominees.

The Nagpur P.C.C. and the S.P.A. speaker were still ready to stand by the compromise and their resolution relating to communal award agitation was a point of honour with them.

Harijan Constituency.

He then referred to Harijans contesting general seats besides those reserved for them, and said that Congress leaders Pandit Malaviya and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel decided that in important general constituencies where cumulative voting has been decided upon voters should be asked to cast both votes in favour of the Congress to guard against the possibility of losing the general seat to a third party.

Replying to a labour member's query why Mr. R. S. Ruikar was not adopted as a Congress nominee from Trade Union Constituency, Dr. Khare said that it was a fact that they received a letter from the Provincial Trade Union Congress but there was no assurance that the persons suggested by the T. U. C. would sign the Congress pledge. Hence Mr. P. M. Naidu was adopted as the Congress candidate.

The questioner rose up declaring that they will not vote for the Congress while another labourite assured his support to the Congress.—Associated Press.

CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL OPENS DHARMASHALA

Speeches Stress Unity Of Hinduism And Buddhism

BENARES, Jan. 11.

Mr. Chen Chang Look, Consul-General for China performed last evening the opening ceremony of the magnificent "dharamshala" in front of the great Buddhist temple of Mulaghandakutti Vihar at Sarnath for the use of Buddhist pilgrims in various parts of the world.

The "dharmashala" has been constructed with the contributions from Raja Baldevdas Birla and Seth Jugal Kishore Birla.

The function was held in the presence of a great gathering of Buddhists and Hindus.

Pandit Malaviya presided.

A welcome address was presented by the gathering to China's Consul General on behalf of the Sanatanists, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists and Arya Samajists.

Speeches delivered laid stress that the principal doctrines of Buddhism and Hinduism were fundamental by common.—A. P.

CONGRESS TAKES NO CHANCES

Appeal To Muslim Voters

The Publicity Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following:—

The following three election centres have been opened for the convenience of Muslim voters of the A, B, C, and D Wards constituency (Bombay City South). The Congress candidate is Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi—1st floor, Chataiwalla Building, Masjid Bunder Road, corner of Mahomedali Road.

(2) Ground floor, Rehmetbai Building, Sandhurst Road (Dongri), and

(3) Kazi Street, Null Bazaar.

Every possible attempt is being made by the candidate, his workers and volunteers to approach all voters in all the four Wards. The above centres have been opened in order to enable voters without any inconvenience to them to ascertain whether their names are on the Voters' Roll. Voters are, therefore, requested to visit any one of these centres to find out their numbers on the Rolls and in what Ward they were enrolled.

The Congress candidate is daily gaining strength and popularity, and the support from Muslim voters is encouraging. But the Congress can take no chances and every possible effort must be made to ensure his election.

It is the duty of all who wish Mr. Brelvi's success not to remain content with good wishes. They have to give their own votes and have also to carry on propaganda among their friends and neighbours. The Congressmen must all consider themselves as volunteers working for Mr. Brelvi.

Muslim young men, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, once again appeals to you to enrol yourselves as volunteers at any one of the above mentioned centres.

"Radio's constant inundation of music in the home tends to cheapen it," declared Fritz Kreisler, violinist?composer. "I bid three spades' is no proper accompaniment to a Toscanini broadcast. Broadcasting mars what the artist produces, and what the public gets is not the artist's conception, but the radio operator's conception."

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

MAYBE THERE'S NO ONE HERE, BUT I GOTTA FIND OUT!
12-9
I'LL HAVE TO TELL WADE ABOUT THIS!
WELLS MUSTA SKIPPED OUT TH' BACK, INSPECTOR — I FOUND SOME ROPES AND A LOTTA INK ON TH' FLOOR, THAT'S ALL!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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NOT TOO FAST, RADLOW---I DON'T WANT YOU TO GET ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING — IT MIGHT NOT BE HEALTHY!

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